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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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VOL XV. No. 39. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1905. PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

SCORE ONE FOR I. W. W.

SCHENECTADY TRADES ASSEMBLY STANDS BY IT, DESPITE A. F. OF L. MACHINATIONS AND ATTACK.

Corps of "Organizers" Sent by Gompers to Wreck Assembly for Seating Delegates from New Organization—One Lets the Cat Out of the Bag—Intimates that They Are Backed by the General Electric Company, Which Will Benefit If they Succeed.

(Special Correspondence.)

Schnectady, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The below clipping from the Schenectady Daily Union of this evening, will give the readers of The People an idea of the contest that rages in the local Trades Assembly. At the pervious meeting of the Trades Assembly an attempt was made to prevent the seating of the new delegates of the I. W. W., but it failed. The vote was 49 to 19. Since then Leonard, of the Plumbers, came back from the A. F. of L. convention, and with him about a half-dozen international vice-presidents, to crush the I. W. W. One of them openly said to one of the I. W. W. men, "What, if the A. F. of L. will center its fight against the I. W. W. in Schenectady, and will enter in collusion with the G. E. Co. to oust them?" The answer was that they were scabby enough to do anything.

The following vice-presidents are here, drumming up suspended locals to take a stand against the I. W. W. and to put the others under their "hypnotic influence": Keegan, of the Machinists, Tracy of the Cigarmakers, Wyatt, of the Printers, and Stewart Reeve, of the A. F. of L. On the side of the I. W. W. stood the Moulders' Union, Brassworkers, Coremakers, three electrical workers' locals and two painters' delegates, one cigarmaker and a few others.

The A. F. of L. is dying hard here. There are prospects of having at least four more locals in the next month. We remain in the Trades Assembly in order that the Companies may not enter the thin edge of disruption into the movement here.

Local 34, at its last meeting, accepted 43 new members. New applicants are received daily by all locals. At present we have 7 locals, with about 900 members.

A funny incident happened at the meeting of Punch Press Operateors, 728, which was visited by Keegan and Stewart Reeve, who tried to hypnotize it into line. Keegan told them that the I. W. W. was nothing else but a Socialistic move. "Look who are at the head of it: De Leon, Debs, Hagerty." Stewart Reeve, at the next meeting, told them, "Anyone that says the I. W. W. is a Socialistic organization lies. I am a Socialist and ought to know at least." The Punch Press Operators said nothing and applied for a charter of the I. W. W.

* * *

(The Clipping.)

DESERTERS WIN LABOR BATTLE.

Industrial Workers of the World Overcome Labor Federationists.

ONLY TEMPORARY.

Both Sides Accused of Falsehood, Treachery and Grafting—General Disorder.

THREATENED JACKSON.

Members Declare that Backbone of Trades Assembly is Now Broken.

What their own members declared to be be the first act in the breaking of the backbone of trades unionism was enacted in Trades Assembly hall last night amidst most tumultuous and exciting circumstances. The fact that the question of admitting the Industrial Workers of the World into the Assembly was to come before the meeting was sufficient to pack the hall with delegates and members of different unions. The crowd extended into the outer rooms and even to the stairs leading into the street. It was beyond all doubt the largest meeting ever held by the Trades Assembly and also the most exciting. For three hours and a half the delegates fired personalities at each other and with almost every utterance brought out to the fullest extent what a bitter feeling existed between the American Federation of Labor and the Industrial Workers of the World.

Paid Up to Vote.

The meeting was called for eight o'clock but it was a half hour later before President Jackson pounded his gavel for order. The reason for the delay was that the financial secretary could not take in all the money that unions that were in arrears and could not vote unless they were paid up to a certain time were paying in. The leaders of the two sides had made as careful canvass as if political leaders and they marshalled their forces with all the determination of an army officer. While these dues were being paid by the delinquents a subdued but intense excitement prevailed in the hall. There was, however, an occasional break between a Federation and Industrial adherent and a few pleasantries of the bitter sort would be exchanged.

New Delegates.

The scrap began at once after the meeting had been opened. The secretary had hardly begun to call the roll when there were objections and points of order thick and fast. A number of unions presented credentials for new delegates to the Assembly and there was a whole lot of trouble over them. Both sides sparred to keep out any they thought that were against them and it was brought out that President Jackson had been suspended from his union because of his affiliation with the Industrial Workers. The Cigarmakers' union attempted to seat a delegate that was supposed not to take office till January 1 and this caused the first real rumpus of the evening.

Delegate Dennis Mahar rose to a point of order and objected to the seating of the delegate and characterized it as a snap game, and Delegate Leonard in very fierce tones wanted to know "what kind of a game is this?"

Many Talking at Once.

Delegate LeClaire of the Cigarmakers' union said that they were not trying to anticipate the question and stated that they did not know how the "Federationists pulled wires but that the Industrialists did things open and above board." With four or five people on the floor all trying to talk at once Martin Clune poured oil upon the troubled waters by saying that he did not believe that one vote would make any difference in the ultimate result and the meeting was quiet for the time being.

Called Deserters.

After the question of the new delegates had been settled and they had been obligated by Vice President Hanley, Delegate Leonard brought matters to a crisis sometime before they would ordinarily have been by asking for a personal privilege and he began to fire the first real speech of the evening. Mr. Leonard was the floor leader of the Federation forces and he lost no time in sailing into the Industrial Workers of the World. Almost in the first sentence he mentioned the name of the organization and the words had hardly left his lips before there was an immense outburst of applause and cheering from the Industrials. This showed that they had many friends in the hall and that the Federationists would have no walk-over. The outburst took Leonard by surprise and it was several moments before he could resume his speechmaking. He characterized the Industrials as deserters and seceders and said "Our energies and our strength have not been devoted to the upbuilding of an organiaztion that should be disrupted by a few discontented minds. These deserters should apply for their Federation charters and get out and stay out." He assailed President Jackson for giving The Union an interview on the situation and said it was poison for the honest workingmen. The Schenectady Trades Assembly will be the battle ground for this plot of months' standing, declared the speaker who also said that the Industrial Workers were spies in the employ of the manufacturers. This last declaration was greeted by roars of approval from the Federationists. Leonard then made an appeal for all union men to remain true to the Federation and when he mentioned the name of Samuel Gompers, the president of the International Federation there were cheers but they were drowned in the hisses that greeted the name. The speaker closed by advocating that every deserter be expelled as they were "sneaks of snake-like disposition." This characterization of the Industrials met with great approval on the part of the Federation people.

Mr. Leonard then made a motion that all members of the Trades Assembly and unions who had become members of the Industrial Workers be forever expelled.

(Continued on page 2.)

JANUARY 22, 1906

A CALL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATION IN AID OF THE RUSSIAN WORKING CLASS ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSAY OF THE MASSACRE OF THE PROLETARIAT OF ST. PETERSBURG—SHOULD MEET WITH A RESPONSE THAT WILL MAKE THE CAPITALISTS OF THE WORLD REALIZE THAT THE OLD INTERNATIONAL STILL LIVES, ON A HIGHER AND GRANDER PLANE THAN EVER BEFORE — LONG LIVE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM.

To the Sections and Members of the Socialist Labor Party:—

The International Secretary of the Bureau at Brussells has forwarded to us the following document and resolutions:

(Document)

San Francisco, Cal., Nov.11, '05.
International Socialist Bureau, Brussels,
Belgium.—

Comrades: We, the undersigned, members of the Socialist Party, submit to your Bureau a plan for an International Socialist demonstration in aid of the Russian Revolution. We ask you to issue a Manifesto calling for a demonstration of sympathy to take place simultaneously in every city or village where a Socialist organization exists on January 22, 1906, the first anniversary of the massacre of the St. Petersburg petitioners. This demonstration should take the form of parades where possible, and of mass meetings, during which money should be collected and forwarded to your Bureau to be used exclusively for the Russian Proletarian Revolution.

Although the time is short, with promptness and with zeal the idea can be successfully carried out.-

Comrades !

A manifesto issued by your Bureau to the International Socialist Proletariat urging instant and concerted action must create the greatest enthusiasm. The realization of the idea will not only be of vital benefit to our struggling comrades in Russia but will also serve the moral advancement of our Cause.— It will strenghten the solidarity of the International movement.—

The Russian people are ready for freedom .— The Revolution is on.— The nation needs support from outside to overthrow a dynasty of massacre and pillage of incarnate barbarism and tyranny.— The Russian proletariat shall not wait a day for the food and the weapons which the Socialist forces of the world can reach them.— We stand shoulder to shoulder with them in their war for freedom. We guard and speed their cause.

Comrades, we believe that the day will be historic which will see the fulfillment of the plan for a Universal and simultaneous demonstration in favor of the Rusian Revolution. It will be a day of supreme moral and material aid to an awakened people, and a day significant of the power and greatness of our movement. We remain,

Yours for Socialism,

I. Scheff; Anna Strunsky; Suprema Tedeschi; V. Tedeschi; Jos. Edelman; Cameran H. King, Jr. Royal Freeman Nash; Frederick I. Bamford; Jack London; Emil Leiss.

RESOLUTIONS:

"The Executive Committee being consulted by the Secretary, endorses at all points the handsome and timely proposition of the American comrades, as formulated in their above letter and it requests the delegates and secretaries to transmit to their respective parites the following resolutions:

"A——The affiliated parties shall, with the least possible delay, vote upon the decision which, by reason of urgency the Executive Committee has taken upon itself to adopt authoritatively.

"B——The Executive Committee will address a proclamation upon this subject to all the Socialists of the world, signed by all the members of the Bureau.

"C——Every affiliated party will arrange, wherever possible, a mass meeting for the 22d day of January next, acompanied if possible with a parade. The resolutions and the funds there collected shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau."

CALL

In obedience with the above decision and order from the Executive Committee of the Internation Socialist Bureau, and also acting under the urgent pressure of time, the sub committee of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, do hereby call upon all the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party, wherever located, to arrange for demonstrations and meetings as above set forth in aid and support of the working class of Russia now on the firing line in the struggle against international despotism.

Resolutions adopted and funds collected must be forwarded to the National Secretary for transmission to the International Bureau.

For the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party,
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

DEBATE WITH A. F. OF L. ON IN THE SMOKY CITY.

Flinn, National Organizer, to Prove That Gompers' Unionism, Is Not Antiquated and Reactionary—A Scheme That Failed—The Stogie Makers' Strike Adds Interest to Pittsburg Labor Affairs.

Pittsburg, Dec. 15.—An I. W. W. mass meeting called at Weber Hall S. S. Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 14, was nearly a fizzle only for what happened. The A. F. of L. National Organizers, notably one Flinn, forestalled all they possibly could of the workingmen bound to the I. W. W. meeting, but Comrade Banks happened to go down the stairs to the street corner and there found the nest, and invited workingmen, fakirs and all to go up to the meeting. About this time the meeting was called to order, and J. A. Mc Connell gave a very lucid exposition of I. W. W. principles and tactics and a scathing arraignment of the A. F. of H—l. E. R. Markley then took the floor and urged those present to become members of the I. W. W.

As a result of the meeting eight signatures were secured, those eight comprising a committee of railroad employes. This committee promised on leaving the hall to bring a large reinforcement to the next meeting to be held next Thursday evening, Dec. 21, at the same hall.

This kind of progress was too much for the A. F. of L. worthies and, when questions were called for, they availed themselves of the opportunity to announce a meeting for Monday night, Dec. 18th, in the same hall, to which we were invited to hear this Flinn's opinion of our national officers. There and then Markley challenged him to debate as follows: "Resolved, That the A. F. of L. is an antiquated organization, out of date, and positively reactionary," which Flinn accepted. There'll be a hot time in the old town Monday night.

While preparations for the debate are going merrily on, January 15, 1906, is the date specified, each organiaztion will pay its ratio share ,and committees will attend to the regulating of the debate, it is hoped by the I. W. W. members of this vicinity that Charles O. Sherman, President of the I. W. W., will put in an appearance here, and if at all possible, Eugene V. Debs, also, as this debate will be broadly advertised and unusual efforts will be made to fill Old City Hall on that occasion. Sherman and Debs should strain a point to take part in this debate as Sherman has been dubbed a scab herder and Debs a failure by this Flinn.

To make it more interesting we've got a strike of stogie workers on our hands, which we hope to see as successfully fought as was the stogie workers strike in Cleveland, Ohio. More details later.

E. R. M.

DETROIT I. W. W.

Hears Trautmann and Kirkpatrick—Conference Held With Capmakers.

Detroit, Dec. 14.—The mass meeting held at Concordia Hall, Dec. 2, and addressed by Wm. Trautmann and Chares G. Kirkpatrick was a success. Herman Richter presided.

Kirkpatrick gave us the history of craft unionism, showing the deveopment up to date. Trautmann was here with his satchel of proofs and was substantiated by a number of Brewery Workers who were in the audience. A noteworthy incident of the meeting was the attendance in a body of the Detroit Capmakers' Union No. 4, U. C. H. & C. M. of N. A. and who have been locked out by the Detroit Cap Co. When questions were called for one of the members got up and wanted to know if the I. W. W. would allow its members to scab it on any organization when locked out. The answer was "No." It seems that there are three I. W. W. members at work in said shop and one of them was noticed in the audience and for a time it did look as if we were about to be treated to a miniature massacre à la Odessa but with this difference, that is, the capmakers were about to dismember one of their own race. But good judgment prevailed. A conference was requested with the I. W. W. which was granted and held Dec. 5, Kirkpatrick representing the Executive Board of the I. W. W., our Central Committee and a committee from the Capmakers. But more anon.

Kirkpatrick also spoke before the Detroit Lodge 82, International Association of Machinists and was well received, especially by some one who said he was a machinist and member of No. 315, New Jersey, also No. 134 Chicago, but not a member in Detroit. He gave his name as Monroe and interrupted the meeting while Kirkpatrick was relating the history of the late machinists' strike in Chicago, involving about 30 shops, and showing how the metal workers, drill press hands, etc., were lost in the shuffle when the machinists tried to save themselves at their expense. Monroe said

(Continued on page 2.)

THE SAILORS' UNION

BORINI CONTRIBUTES ANOTHER CHAPTER TO ITS EXPOSE.

His Efforts to Get the Organization Out of the Clutches of the Ship Owners, and Their Aides, the Labor Fakirs, Cause the Latter to Resort to Desperate Practices—The Story of the Affair.

[The Daily People of November 13 and the Weekly People of November 18, contained an article entitled "The Sailors' Union," written by Henry L. Borini. The article analyzed the "fine times" and "good conditions," which the leaders of the Sailors' Union allege have been secured by them for its members. The author showed, by a startling array of facts and figures, that these "fine times" and "good conditions" were mere figments spun from the cunning imagination of these leaders; and he demonstrated, by the same irrefutable means, that the "Sailors' Union," as at present led, is a shipowners' union. Especially was this made plain in the case of William Boughton. We quote from the article:

"William Boughton, employed on the barque 'St. Catherine,' was unjustly cast ashore by a policeman on the captain's or master's order, on October 7, at Hillo, one of the shipping ports of the Hawaiian Islands. The man was also put in irons. The whole affair was a violation of the United States Marine Laws, as William Boughton was hired in San Francisco to go to Hillo and return. Under such circumstances the master must give a month's wages and passage money back to the home port if he wishes to discharge any one. Comrade William Boughton refused to sign clear, and came to Honolulu to report the matter to the union agent, and the first answer he got was: 'Why didn't you take your money and sign clear?' The case was brought before the meeting on October 16, and I spoke in defence of Boughton, and moved that the master of the 'St. Catherine' be notified to re-employ Boughton or withdraw the crew from the vessel, which was seconded and everything went smoothily till the agent, Charles Coldin, protested that we shouldn't go into trouble for one man, and said that I was ridiculous in wanting to tie up the vessel. I then stated that the treacherous act of the master

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THE REVOLUTION

IN RUSSIA AND POLAND, INSPIRED BY SOCIALISM, WIPES OUT RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS HATRED.

Gentiles and Jews Embrace Each Other and Labor for Their Mutual Defense and Liberation—A Letter and Documents That Breathe the Spirit of Awakened Working Class Solidarity, Power, Enlightenment and Determination.

Warsaw, Nov. 21, 1905.

Dear Mother:—Having just now received your letter of November 9th, and not wishing to leave you long without an answer, I reply at once. I shall endeavor to describe all the incidents of which I have been an eye-witness. On the 20th of October, a general political strike was begun all over the empire. All factories stopped, all railroads, street cars, cabs, offices, banks, water works, gas works, telephones, in short, everything stopped. The workingmen in the water and gas works were replaced by soldiers of the engineer corps. So passed the first week of the strike, comparatively in a quiet way. At last on October 31st was proclaimed the Manifesto of the Constitution, which accorded to the people the inalienable citizenship rights of habeas corpus, freedom of speech and press, and equality for all—a paper manifesto.

The martial law, exclusion laws, manifold reprisals, under which the greater part of the population in the Kingdom (Poland) and the whole empire suffered, all this was not abolished. It was still permitted with impunity to arrest and kill people on the streets. On November 1st, from early morning on, workingmen and general public began to congregate on the streets, preparing for a demonstration, especially on Marshalkovska street, but the soldiers were constantly dispersing them. I was on the street from early morning. All of a sudden, about noon, we were notified by the police captains and army officers that demonstrations are permitted, that shouting is allowed to one's heart's content; but that, in case the soldiers are attacked or government property assailed, the masses would be dispersed by armed force. It seemed as if all the city population rushed out into the streets inside of one minute. On Marshalkovska street, about 1 p. m., between ten and twenty thousand people, Socialist workingmen, students and others, gathered together. This multitude, after listening to speeches by several agitators, unfolded red flags and singing "The Red Banner" (Polish Socialist anthem) and shouting: "Down with autocracy!" "Long live liberty!" "Long live the republic!" moved forward. On Bielanska street they were met by the members of the "Bund" (Jewish Socialist workingmen). One cannot imagine this meeting. The Jews and the gentiles embraced and kissed one another, and taking one another by the hand, all moved toward the Governor-General's palace.

Darkness was fast falling before they reached the palace. The building was perfectly dark and no sound issued therefrom. We stood before the palace, listening to the speeches, and shouting so loud, that the whole edifice shook: "Down with the Czar's henchman!" "Down with the tool of Czarism!" They shouted so loud that the Governor-General must have heard, no matter in what deep recess of the palace he might have hidden himself.

While we were marching, the soldiers gave us the right of way, saluting the red flags and taking off their caps. Seeing that the multitude was orderly, the authorities purposely ordered larger detachments of the military not to permit the people to pass their ranks, but instead of that to break through the through the throngs of the multitude. We let them go through, warning all not to touch any of them, so as not to give them any cause for attack and slaughter. We understood the tricks of the government's agents. The military passing through our throngs, saluted the red banners. Having met several police captains, we shouted: "Down with the police!" "Long live the military!" But the police only took their caps off and answered: "Heretofore we were your enemies, but now we are your brothers!" Yes, "brothers"! But a few hours later they gave orders to shoot at their "brothers"! Later on we returned to the Marsholkovska street, where the multitude began to quietly disperse. The streets were festively illuminated. It was about 8 p. m. I went to the City Hall place, where a vast crowd demanded the release of all political prisoners. The Chief of Police released a few hundred. But we demanded the release of all. He refused. Then the members of the Jewish Socialist Party (the "Bund") shouted: "If you don't release them, we will storm and destroy the City Hall". All of a sudden from Bielanska and Wierzbowa streets a few hundred cossacks rushed out and began to charge the crowds. But nobody moved. Seeing that one of the officers shouted an order: "Cut them down!" the cossacks took out their sabres, threw themselves upon the crowds, and an awful slaughter began. All began to run. I, luckily, passed through the cossacks' rows unscathed and ran home. There you have an illustration of our "constitution"! While in some quarters of the city demonstrations were not disturbed, in others the crowds were dispersed with arms. Many persons fell dead, but none of our family or acquaintances suffered.

Next day the Governor-general issued an order, that on account of acts of violenve, which occurred the previous day, all gatherings were forbidden. What acts of violence? He must have been probably mistaken; he must have meant acts of violence committed by the cossacks upon unarmed people. The Constitution was revoked. In Russia proper it was worse; there thousands fell. Organized attacks were engineered upon Jews, students, Socialists. A few days later martial law was proclaimed in all Poland. The army is partly in revolt. There were cases in Warsaw, of soldiers refusing to shoot upon the people. An amnesty was proclaimed. What amnesty, you will find out by reading several manifestos, which I enclose herewith. They tried here also to start a Jewish massacre, but did not succeed. The organization for "self-defence" is very strong here. I shall send you soon daily papers, describing recent events. The general strike was interrupted, but not for long, only until December 17th, and then all will stop. We will see, who will be victorious! Have patience and everything will be all right; we will get all we want; we will mete justice upon those who for so many years have murdered and tortured us. So 'long then. Don't worry. With God's help, nothing will harm us. I kiss you and embrace you a hundred times.

Your Loving Son.

[The below documents, being revolutionary leaflets, accompanied the letter.]

I.

Proletarians of All Countries, Unite!

We want liberty, factories and land!

Fellow workingmen!

To the horror of outrages, lately committed by the Czar's Government upon the population of Warsaw, another rascally war cry is added: "Beat the Jews"! Although this war cry does not find any response, for the Warsaw people, fighting with its own blood for liberty, has nothing but contempt for mouths which have polluted themselves by this war cry, nevertheless, it behooves us most energetically to protest against those who in their ignorance or rascality try to incite violence against the Jews. We say ignorance, for the Russian Government would gladly hail such disorders, to which so many times it tried to incite the debased part of the Russian people.

There is no "black hundred" among the Polish working people, that would rise against their Jewish brethren; not one in our ranks would listen to the whisperings of rascally individuals, who would help the government to crush down the heroic and triumphant efforts of the working people.

Comrades: Let everyone of you try to counteract the manifestations of this rascally agitation against those who, together with us, belong to the fighting proletariat of the world.

Down with anti-Semitism!

Long live the brotherhood of all free peoples!

The Warsaw Committee,
Polish Socialist Party "Proletariat".
Warsaw, November 5th, 1905.

II.

Fellow workingmen!

Attention! Let us defend ourselves!

The Czar's henchmen want to organize in Warsaw anti-Jewish riots.

For this purpose they released from the prisons all the thieves and robbers. They spread false rumors about abo-

(Continued on page 2.)

.˙. The Labor Problem and its Solution .˙.

[From the Miners' Magazine, Nov. 30.]

Secretary-Treasurer Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners, addressed the Iron Molders at Trades Assembly Hall, Friday night, Nov. 24th. The following is a brief synopsis of Haywood's speech:

Mr. President and Fellow Workers:—The iron molders invited me here this evening to talk on Industrial Unionism, but owing to circumstances over which I have no control, I find myself without a subject. While the American Federation of Labor has been in convention during the last ten days, the labor question has been done up in a neat package, tied with a blue ribbon and filed away in the archives of time. The Pittsburg convention has waded through the address of President Gompers, I use the word advisedly because of the shallowness of ideas. To borrow a simile from Bourke Cochran, "Mr. Gompers' address is like the Platte river, a thousand miles long and a foot deep." The delegates in convention have settled practically every serious problem confronting organized and unorganized labor in this country. This has all been accomplished by the means of resolutions. That you may better understand what a resolution is, I will define it. A bunch of hot air tied up in a paper sack. An extra large one was sent to the strikers in Russia. With these formidable weapons they have adjusted all questions. Reciprocity with Canada on the north, the Panama Canal on the south, foreign immigration on the east and the Chinese question on the west. The map of the United States has been changed by taking the territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory out of their respective places, changing them end for end and making them states, thus adding two stars to the constellation of "Old Glory". Every woman in the land has been granted the right of suffrage and the child labor problem has been definitely settled. Now that the work has been well accomplished, it is meet and fitting that festivities of joy be indulged in, the three hundred and fifty delegates will sit down at a banquet table, to the viands and wines purchased with the money donated by Frick, Oliver and others o fthe Manufacturers' Association. The wines are red and white. To me the red wine looks like the blood of Homestead strikers, the white wine like the tears of their widows and orphans. The banquet of the Pittsburg delegates is the feast of labor's Belshazzar. Those assembled can see the writing on the wall. It reads, industrial liberty, class struggle, Industrial workers of the World.

The labor leaders to whom the chairman referred, will receive their merited rebuke. Such men as Mr. Gompers, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Mahon and others of national prominence in the labor movement know full well that there is no identity of interest between capital and labor, and notwithstanding the hundreds of resolutions that have been introduced in the great labor convention, there is still a problem to solve and will be as long as one man or one set of men reap a profit from other men's toil. This problem can only be met and overcome by an economic organization of the producers, united in a compact force, recognizing the class struggle, with power sufficient to enforce their demands on the political as well as the industrial field, such an organization as outlined in the plans and formation of the Industrial Workers of the World, which takes into its fold every person that is a wage earner, whether they are brain or muscle workers. The pure and simple craft organization has passed its day of usefulness. It has been obselete since the time that the machine took the place of the individual worker and his crude tools. As an illustration I will mention Governor Douglas of Massachusetts. Some years ago he was in the little town of Golden, Colorado, working at his trade as a shoemaker. Do any of you believe that he saved enough money in Golden to build the tremendous factories that he now owns in Brockton, Mass.? From a small beginning and with borrowed capital, or perhaps a legacy from a rich uncle, he established a factory at Brockton, which now employes thousands of people. The building of the factory was not accomplished with the peg and awl, but is the result of the labor of thousands of employes who receive only sufficient in wages to keep body and soul together. The Douglas stores, established in towns and cities throughout the country are the distributing points from which Mr. Douglas reaps his profit, the surplus of labor, the difference between that which the producer receives and that which the consumer pays for the finished product. Governor Douglas himself was a shoemaker, but it would be impossible for him to take a place in his own shoe factory, for the reason that there are no shoe makers employed in the factory. Every person there is but an appendage of a machine. Each one is a specialist in his particular line. Children and women and men are employed in the different departments and none are there but who brings revenue to the Golden shoemaker. What is true in this industry is true in every other industry. Trades unions have attempted to meet the encroachments of the machine and the combination of capital by splitting their unions up in as many different crafts as the specialized trades call for, until at this time the metal industry has in the neighborhood of fifteen different international unions, all of them aspiring with their employers for as many different agreements, expiring on as many different dates. Is it small wonder that organized labor is said to be divided?

One of the momentous happenings of the American Federation of Labor convention was an agreement arrived at for the amalgamation of the wood workers and the carpenters. It is said that the delegates cheered and threw up their hats and that the women in the convention cried with joy. Suppose that the different crafts of the metal workers could be amalgamated into one department and that their department would combine their strength in an industrial organization of all other departments? Then, indeed, there would be cause for rejoicing.

The Western Federation of Miners is an industrial organization and has never been brought to see the advisability of dividing its strength. Among the membership we have blacksmiths, machinists, iron molders, rope makers, stationary and hoisting engineers, firemen, pumpmen, compressmen, carpenters, timbermen, trammers, muckers, teamsters, chuck tenders, tool nippers, powder monkeys, ore sorters, batterymen, vannerman, amalgamators, tappers, feeders, charge wheelers, roasters, motormen, electrical workers, these and many others, among whom are miners, both coal and metaliferous, and it is because the Western Federation of Miners is organized in a compact body of all men employed in the mining industry, that made it possible for them to go through a two years' strike, the bitterest that was ever waged in this country, and come out with more members than when the strike was inaugurated, a record such as would be impossible for any organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Not because you have not as good men, but because you are tied up with sacred contracts for which you have a higher regard than you have for the fellow man that is working with you. If you need proof of this assertion, look at the strike of the section men on the Denver and Rio Grande railway system. While the section hands are on strike, representatives of the five great national brotherhoods are in Washington, supplicating with the President not to interfere with railroad rates and giving as their reason that it will cause a reduction in wages if railroad rates are reduced. We wonder if Messrs. Morrisay, Clark, Stone, Hannahan or Perham have in mind the wages of the section hands. They are working for $1.40 a day, having been reduced to that figure during the panic of '93. None of the gentlemen mentioned has ever said a word in favor of or in support of the section men's strike. Why? Because the organizations that they represent have schedules with the Denver and Rio Grande! The engineers and conductors seem entirely oblivious of the fact that their very lives depend upon the character and ability of the men employed on the section. This is only an instance of the number of times that the railroad organizations have scabbed on each other. The machinists and boiler makers have been on strike on the Sante Fe system for nearly two years. Previous to this time the telegraphers on the same system went on strike. The engineers and conductors run on scab orders and now they will pull out of a station with a crippled engine and stop at the first water tank and scab on the machinists and boiler makers. The strike of the telegraphers on the Northern Pacific is another instance of the sacrifices that have been made on the altar of sacred contracts and schedules.

It is the proud boast of the Western Federation of Miners that there is not an agreement in existence between the organization and any corporation, company or other employer. As an industral organization the doors of its local unions are wide open to any person employed in or around the mines, mills or smelters. A card in good standing from any labor organization will be accepted in lieu of initiation fee. The only apprenticeship that you need to have served is that of a job hunter. In this respect, the industrial unions extend a hospitality and a degree of fraternity to trades unionists that they do not enjoy among themselves. The system of apprenticeship as established by the printers, painters, plumbers, plasterers, and other trades unions, is nothing less than a form of bondage, serfdom and slavery that has no place in a labor organization or a country believing in free institutions. You take the position that there shall be a certain number of apprentices to a certain number of journeymen, never many of the former as of the latter. You do not even provide for the boys that you are rearing. Forced out into the world, they must take up vocations that are not under the jurisdiction of craft unions or work at a trade as non union men. The pure and simple trades unions are responsible for the deplorable condition of the working class; the walls that you have built around your unions have been of no material benefit; they are responsible for the open shop. It is the result of the closed union. Open wide your doors so that every person employed in the industry in which you are engaged may join your union. Combine your forces with the industrial unions of other departments and you will be able to carry your entire membership to a higher plane of life.

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SCORE ONE FOR THE I. W. W.

(Continued from page 1.)

General Disorder.

The room was in an uproar at once. There were points of order raised on the ground that Mr. Leonard had spoken on the personal privilege and had no right to make a motion. Finally Delegate Mahar moved for the suspension of the rules and this brought out the first contest of voting strength of the two factions. First a vive voce vote was taken but it was utterly impossible to decide by that method as the mighty roar that arose from each side was about even. Then a roll call was decided upon and during the calling of it there was great confusion. A number of unions were objected to on the ground that they had not paid up their dues for the past year and a half and had no right to vote. The chair sustained these objections, but before the decisions were reached the most chaotic conditions prevailed. Charges of unfairness and trickery were as thick as the smoke that filled the hall. President Jackson nearly wore out his gavel but he could only restore order when the delegates were too tired to shout any more.

Test Vote.

After about an hour's hard work the vote was announced as 123 for the suspension of rules and 51 against. The result was greeted with tremendous applause by the Federation forces who believed that from that time on they would have their own way but they were not figuring on a little trick that the Industrials had up their sleeve. In the vote for the suspension of the rules it was shown that the Industrials were the strongest among the electrical workers' branch of the Assembly.

Motion to Expell.

Mr. Leonard then renewed the motion that the organizations and their members who have deserted from the Fereration be expelled from the Trades Assembly and those who had deserted and were present be compelled to leave the hall.

After the motion had been seconded by Delegate Mahar the real hot stuff of the meeting was in full sway. The previous debates were tame, though to the uninitiated they seemed to be quite fiery.

The first trouble was caused by Delegate Patrick Marra, rising to a point of order on the ground that the motion was out of order because at the previous meeting of the Assembly it had been decided to seat the Industrial Workers and that they could not be expelled until proper charges had been made against them, and said that Leonard had talked about the constitution a great deal and he proposed to keep that very constitutional gentleman very near the constitution.

Leonard Down.

Leonard tried to speak but he could not because of the cat calls and hisses. There were cries of "hold that brute down" and "say Leonard let your dictators speak." Leonard tried to down the tumult but he could not and had to fall back in his chair.

Delegate Clune secured the floor after awhile and appealed to the delegates to be calm and let both sides be heard. "For God's sake," exclaimed Clune, "let us discuss this question in a reasonable manner. Give us of the Industrial Workers a chance to be heard." The appeal was fruitless for the time being, however, and pandemonium reigned while eight or ten delegates yelled for recognition from the chair.

In a moment of quietness Persident Jackson said: "We will give you Federationsts all the leeway you want but we want to be heard."

"Graft" Charges.

Finally the crowd seemed willing to listen to Clune make a speech and it was one of the best efforts of the evening, but the speaker had a hard time delivering it as he was time and again interrupted by persons who took the privilege of defying certain statements that he was making. Clune began by refuting the statement that the Industrialis were spies paid by the manufacturers and charged the crime to the other side. "You will unseat us but the Industrial Workers of the World are ready to do it over again. The cause we have taken up is sacred to us and it can never be torn from our lives. It is sincere and is not a graft affair like the Federation." The speaker cited a case which he knew to be an absolute fact where a Federation agent had collected $400 for some strikers in a Jersey town who were starving but not one cent of the money had reached those for whom it was collected. He said that the electrical workers had quit the Trades Assembly because it was no good "and it is our opinion that we will not be kicked out of very much". Clune then arraigned the Federation without gloves. He told of its policy of whipping unions into line in order to get their money and asked what it had ever done for them. Clune was eloquent in his conclusion and his earnestness won for him the attention of his hearers for at least three minutes. He said: "The fight is on and you will find in the Industrial Workers of the World a foe worthy of your steel."

Personalities.

When Mr. Clune sat down there was noise in abundance. Half of the delegates were on the floor and those who were not clamoring for recognition were exchanging hot personalities among themselves as a sort of a side issue.

John Burn's persistence finally won for him recognition and in a brief speech assailed the Federation. He ridiculed the organization and asked where it had ever won a single victory. He said it was a tool of the rich and the Civic Federation.

Local Situation.

William Eagan raked Leonard over the coals and cited the Witbeck building as a case of how weak unions under the charge of the Federation are. He said that if the Industrials were in control of the situation not a building trades union would take up the work after the non-union men had dropped the steel work.

Labor Laundry.

The biggest storm of the evening with the exception of the final close of the meeting came when Delegate LeClaire arose to a personal privilege and asked Leonard a few questions. The questions turned the meeting into a laundry and to wash some of the unclean linen of the Plumbers' Union. Among other questions asked by LeClaire was whether Leonard had not in order to make certain concessions to the master plumbers during their late strike made certain changes in the constitution af the union. Leonard tried to dodge the question but he was held to it amidst an awful uproar. Finally he answered "no."

Lie Passed.

Martin Clune who was sitting on the platform jumped up and in a voice tense with passion said "that is a dirty lie, you know it and I know it." Then there was tumult. For two or three minutes there was not a semblance of order. The two factions shouted things at each other but finally it was decided that the inner troubles of the Plumbers' Union should not be aired at that time.

Means Split.

Former President Noonan of the Trades Assembly was the last speaker, and in a calm dispassionate manner discussed the situation. "It is a singular situation," said Mr. Noonan. "I say singular because it is more than passing strange that the Federation should send their organizers, or their disorganizers, or would-be organizers to this city to disrupt the labor movement in Schenectady because a few union men want to have opinions of their own. We must be on guard against their underhand methods, but if their instructions are obeyed then God help the labor men and the labor unions of Schenectady, for if they are obeyed they will certainly disrupt the great labor movement in this city. The Federationists in this instance have no sane issue and so they are working on manufactured ones. The Industrials in this city have seven unions with a total membership of 835. What will be the result if you expell these men? There will be an absolute split; it will be an absoute suicide. I appeal to you not to be a party to this devilish plot. This is the life or death of the labor movement in Schenectady. We need time to consider the question and therefore Mr. President I move that the matter be laid upon the table for one month.".

Tabled for a Month.

This new move completely took the Federationists by surprise and when the ayes were called for the Industrials let out a tremendous whoop of approval. The Federation people also emitted a vigorous negative vote.

Like a flash President Jackson declared the question carried and also declared the meeting adjourned, though the delegates had not even begun their regular business. When the decision of the president became known every delegate was up in a chair howling like mad. The Federation people were furious with rage. They ran taward Jackson crying out "dirty trick," "you are a scoundrel." "throw him out" and for a moment or two it looked as if bodily harm would be done. There were one or two scuffles between individuals of the factions but the combatants were separated before any harm was done. President Jackson and other Industrial leaders smiled at the rage of the Federation people who talked of re-organizing the meeting but finaliy they calmed down and decided to wait till the next meeting for satisfaction.

It was midnight before the delegates left the hall and it was a tired lot that started for their homes and also one that had all the excitement they desired for one evening.

DETROIT I. W. W.

(Continued from page 1.)

"This man (Kirkpatrick) is here in the interests of the Employers' Association". He wanted to know what kind of a union this No. 82 was, and he would go and notify O'Connell. The chairman answered that this was one of a series of educational meetings and that they have had capitalists, aldermen, etc., to address them but that Kirkpatrick was the first real workingman to speak to them, which he did in a genuine heart to heart talk. This man, Monroe, then wanted to know what the salary of the president of the I. W. W. was. He was told $150 per month. Q. "Who pays him?" Every person in the room, with but one or two exceptions, shouted, "The working class." Monroe then wanted one month's time to prove something. He did not say what, but time was granted.

Local No. 4, I. W. W., initiated three metal workers and two machinists Dec. 11. John Rohrig secured the watch donated by C. N. Sauton.. Owing to the fact that Dec. 25th will be the date of our next meeting we shall skip it. The next regular meeting will therefore be held Jan. 8.

The seed sown by Kirkpatrick while in Detroit, is sprouting.

THE REVOLUTION.

(Continued from page 1.)

minations supposedly committed by Jews, expecting that under the influence of such rumors the ignorant crowds will be incited to murder and pillage.

In this way the rascally Government attempts to drown in blood our sacred struggle for freedom.

So it happened lately in Kieff, Odessa, Rostoff and several other cities.

So yesterday several suspicious characters tried to storm a store on Nalewki street (in the heart of Jewish quarters).

Attention, comrades! It is a new venture of pickpockets and cut-throats, who not so long ago attacked class-conscious workingmen; it is a new attempt to drown in blood and to bring into discredit our revolutionary struggle.

Comrades: In the name of the welfare of our Socialist movement, in the name of solidarity of all proletarians, in the name of brotherhood of all nations, don't let them rob us of our victory!

Wherever people gather in crowds, let us enlighten the ignorant, let us enlighten our unenlightened brethren, let us warn them of the abbminable intrigues of the rascally Government! We must not permit the attacks upon the Jews, we must not permit that they be robbed. Le us defend them when they are attacked. Let us arm ourselves to the best of our ability.

Let all class-conscious workingmen in the Jewish quarters organize themselves against the thieves and robbers; let our Jewish citizens, oppressed by the blood-thirsty Government, find a defender in every class conscious workingman! Let us do our best to spoil the rascally plans of the Czar's rule! Let us crush all attempts to create anti-Jewish riots!

Attention!

Long live the workingmen's solidarity!

Long live Socialism!

The Warsaw Workingmen's
Committee of the Socialist
Party.

Warsaw, Nov. 4th, 1905.

III.

A resolution adopted at the Railroad Workers' Convention in Poland.

At the public convention which took place on October 31st, 1905, in the carshops of the Vienna Railroad, the railroad workers of the Kingdom of Poland unanimously adopted the following resolution:

The Czar's manifesto of October 30th, 1905, does not give us any guarantee that his promises will not remain empty words; the manifesto may prove to be but one of the manouevres of the blood-thirsty Government, it is but one more effort to crush to the earth the working people's revolution by a concerted action with privileged classes. One real guarantee of the good faith would be the immediate proclamation of complete and universal amnsety to all so-called political prisoners, without any exception; the abolition of matrial law and re-enforced defense, and the creation of a people's militia.

Further steps in this direction should be the convocation of legislative assemblies on the basis of universal, equal, secret and immediate suffrage, without distinctions to sex, nationality and religion, with a separate constitutional assembly for the Kingdom of Poland, together with the assurance to the working people of an eight hour working day and a true labor legislation with an insurance for old age.

The universal strike will continue; only then, when all the doors of political prisons will be open and the return of all the exiles and emigrants will be assured, and when martial law will really be abolished, only then we will consider the return to work.

The Central Strike Committee of the Railroad Workers'
Union, in the Kingdom of
Poland.

Warsaw, October 31st, 1905.

IV.

Social Democracy of the Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania.

The Czar's Constitution.

Workingmen! The Czar gave a constitution, but the doors of political prisons are still closed; the military still occupy the streets; martial law and re-enforced defense are still not abolished; the rule by governmental thieves and murderers is still in existence, and none of the felons is being prosecuted by courts of law; the repressive laws are still in force.

The Czar gave the Constitution, but even yesterday on the streets of Warsaw and all over Russia the soldiers still attacked and shot down defenceless people.

The Czar gave a Constitution, for he expects to fool the working people in that way, for he expects that the people will be satisfied with that, and the whole governmental power, the army, the administration, the courts of justice will remain in the hands of the Czar. The people COMPELLED the Czar to give a constitution with the aid of the only weapon it possessed heretofore, namely, the general strike. The Czar counts upon it that the people will quiet down and give up its weapon.

Workingmen! Disillusion yourselves! If we will permit them to rob us of this weapon, if we give up the general strike and demonstrations, we will have to depend upon the clemency of the Czar's henchmen.

While the people are unarmed, while the Czar's Government still remains unvanquished and not under foot, we must not give up the only weapon we possess, the general strike and demonstrations.

Long live the Revolution!

Long live the democratic republic!

Long live the general constitution with uniersal, vimmediate, equal and secret suffrage.

Long live the autonomy of our land!

Social Democracy of the
Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania.

November 1st, 1905.

After reading the above pass it to others.

V.

Fellow Recruits!

In all the country, in the land of all nationalities, suffering under the Czar's yoke, the storm is approaching. In all the boundless areas all railroads are stopped. In many cities all workingmen left their work. The flame of the revolution spreads with lightning celerity. Tremendous mass meetings and demonstrations take place everywhere. All along the line ferments the merciles struggle with the Czar's regime. At such a moment takes place the enlisting of new recruits! At such a moment, when the struggle is great, the Czar—as every year—wants to add to his accursed army the best forces, the bloom of our youth! Fellow recruits! Don't report, don't go to the army. Let the strike of the recruits be added to the strike of workingmen. Let the Czar see, that everybody refuses to obey him in everything, that nobody wants to support his criminal regime, that nobody wants to be a tool in his hands!

The Czar's regime must die of exhaustion of power. It is necessary to pound at it incessantly without stopping, to deny it all means of existence. IT IS A CRIME TO SUPPORT THE CZAR'S REGIME BY REPORTING TO BE DRAFTED INTO THE ARMY.

Fellow recruits; You are a part of the people, the blood of its blood, and bone of its bone. Your place is in the people's ranks, not in the ranks of the Czar!

Down with the Czar's army!

Long live the general strike!

Long live the independent democratic republic!

Long live Socialism!

Central Labor Committee of
the Polish Socialist Party.
(100,000).

Warsaw, Oct. 30th.

VI.

To the Citizens, Journeymen and Laborers.

On account of the prohibition issued by the authorities against the convention and street demonstration of journeymen and laborers, the following protest was sent to Count Witte, Secretary of State:

St. Petersburg—Secretary of State, Count Witte:

The journeymen and laborers of Warsaw add their protest to that of other inhabitants of the city against the violent acts committed by local authorities, conrary to the Manifesto issued on Oct. 30, 1905, and as an example they cite the fact of the prohibition of the convention of journeymen and laborers in the city council chamber and of their demonstration, that was to have taken place on Nov. 6th., all of [illegible] was done in violation of the permission given before.

In order to further elucidate this matter we attach the minutes of the committee, which was to organize the convention.

The Journeymen and Laborers of Warsaw.

Simultaneously we notify all, that we organize a committee, whose aim will be to aid materially all journeymen and laborers, who are in need of it. The committee will immediately begin its activity.

Nov. 6th, 1905.

The Organization Committee

The New York Labor News Comp is the literary agency of the Soci Labor Party and publishes nothing sound Socialist literature.

RUMBLINGS AND EXPLOSIONS

SECOND SERIES, MORE TO COME.

LINING UP.

[From the Faribault, Minn., "Referendum," December 2, 1905.]

The dark line just beyond the horizon is giving way to silver-lined clouds; sunshine is breaking through, and the naked eye easily discerns the rays shooting into the heavens.

The fog of fusion, confusion and compromise with capitalism as a means of relief to the working class and of putting an end to the present order of things, is clearing away.

The last National Convention, which was held at Chicago in 1904, called in the name of Socialism, was an educator in matters which, had things not turned out as they did, it might have taken years to learn.

With 136 delegates representing the middle and capitalist classes capturing the convention, and virtually throwing out fifty-two Socialist delegates representing the working class, this convention was the initial means of melting the dark clouds shrouding the future status of International Socialism in America.

Like a stone wall, just this side of the dark horizon, stood the schooled bunch of stalwarts, the S. L. P., with party-owned press, shooting its arrows of experience with disorders, disruptions, treachery, traitors, crooks and thugs, into the loose net-work of the Berger-ized A. F. of L.-ized Social Democracy and aggregation of mercenary hunters from the capitalist political state, to such an extent that the power of the misleaders of the working class, great as it seemed at that time, began to crumble as early as July, 1904.

But two of the private-owned press, the "Referendum" and the Montana "News," dared to bar this mass of lions in charge of the bogus Socialist party in their dens.

But the time has arrived. The launching of the Industrial Workers in 1905, though crude as yet, has at least roused the INDUSTRIAL workers to the necessity of an organization that will prove to them that solidarity and the knowledge that the injury to one is the injury to all of them, are the right road to class-consciousness; and no doubt this organization will include ALL the workers.

Following all this, the bunch of capitalist gentlemen in charge of the bogus party have thrown from its organization thousands of its workingmen and women, and thousands have left it.

In New Jersey, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Colorado, Kentucky, arrangements are being made by the revolutionary element of the Socialist party and the S. L. P. to join hands on the laid-down plan of International Socialism, abolishing state autonomy, with the present S. L. P. plan of one platform for all, and one constitution for all. The constitution is to be so framed as to debar all but workers from the organization, and so as to make a TWO-THIRDS vote of the members in good standing to change it, thus preventing the grafters and sky-pilots from getting control of the organization. Thus the whole fight will be against capitalism, and NOT fighting the capitalist individuals in the organization, trying to line them up or to line them out.

In every state of the union there are hundreds ready for this practical program, and the only possible program.

The S. L. P. has the organization, and the tactics, and the fighting qualities.

The revolutionary element of the bogus party has had good schooling, to that extent that they are down and out, and ready to join hands with their weaker comrades—weaker as to numbers—and line up for the onward push to the Socialist Republic.

Line up, comrades, line up.

"THE MILWAUKEE IDEA"

AN OPEN LETTER TO VICTOR BERGER.

Sir:—It affords me great pleasure to address to you this open letter. Many and amusing are the mistakes which you make in your career as demagogue. Frequently have we pointed out these mistakes and glaring contradictions in our party papers, but you continue right along and seem not to be able to break with your old habit. Is it, perchance, that you yourself do not understand where you "are at," like the old politician, or is it your intention willfully to lead those who trust in you to evil paths?

The issue of the "Social Democratic Herald" of Dec. 2 again verifies our assertion that you seem to take pleasure in misrepresenting and falsifying the positions of the S. L. P. and I. W. W. These acts are your characteristics, they seem to have absolute control over you, like liquor over a habitual drunkard.

Why, for instance, do you tell the readers of the "Herald," in the above mentioned issue, that the platform of the Industrial Workers of the World contains contradictions? Why did you not, as it behooves a man, point out these contradictions? But your habit of falsifying about anything that seems to be hurtful to your material interests is too well known. There are, of course, no contradictions in the platform of the I. W. W., and you know it, but you surely think: "The dirt I throw up in the air will always fall on some person." You need more strength. You want to grow like all the political bosses of the old parties. You want to gain a name. You would like to become a powerful demagogue—your ambitions, how we do admire them! But neither your talent nor the means by which you seek the goal of your heart's content is calculated ever to bring you where you would like to be.

At the close of your article (literally a repetition of what you wrote some months ago), you speak of a "two-armed labor movement"—a labor movement as you put it, "with a political arm and with an economic arm." And "each arm has its own work to do," as you say, "and thus one arm ought not to interfere with the other." And you label this "the Milwaukee Idea." If, then, according to "the Milwaukee Idea," the economic arm should not interfere with the activity of its brother arm; why is it that in the same issue of the "Herald" we find among the contributors to the Printing Press Fund, the name of Beer Bottlers' Union 213? According to "the Milwaukee Idea," the right arm, because it is purely political ought not to support the left arm for it is solely there for economic purposes. Why tolerate such a prostitution of principle? That is not right, Mr. Berger, always stick to "the Milwaukee Idea" and especially here to solicit and receive money for a press, which is to advocate "the Milwaukee Idea." It is not right to build up a political machine as you say yourself with money which is derived from sources that hold contrary views. And yet you do it.

To further illustrate your insincerity with "the Milwaukee Idea," it is only necessary to mention the so-called Newspaper Writers' Union. This organization, with a total membership of half a dozen members, was formed for the sole and only purpose of gaining entrance into the Trades Council. It was not organized for those reasons which you state in the "Herald" ought to be the underlying basis of a trade union. Not for these reasons was founded that Newspaper Writers' Union, so-called, to which surely no S. L. P. man will ever get admission, but, as said before, to break into the Trades Council, to dominate its affairs, to have the Milwaukee trades unions do the bidding of the Social Democratic party, was the reason and the only reason, why your economic arm became so very active. There is something to get by swinging that economic arm. There are reasons enough to convince any man of common horse-sense that though "the Milwaukee Idea" teaches that both arms of the body should be active, but both in a different sphere, you and the rest do not live up to what you teach. Is it then such a wonder that the people are becoming more skeptical about the sincerity and honesty of the promoters of "the Milwaukee Idea"?

In the same issue of the "Herald's" "editorial etchings," there is complaint rendered against the calling of the extra session of the legislature. The editorial etchings say in part: "Gov. La Follette of Wisconsin has called an extra session of the Legislature to fix up some of his political plums and it will fall severely upon the five Social Democratic legislators, who found that the regular session was sufficient t oovertax their finances (not to speak of loss of employment) and to put them to sore distress to keep at their posts."

Now, Mr. Berger, if it is such a hardship on the Social Democrats in the Legislature to fulfill their duty: to spare time, money, etc., how is it, Mr. Berger, that you seem to have sufficient means and time to attend the extra session, not as a member of any legislative body but simply to give advice to the Social Democratic legislators, as the papers say?

Let us, therefore, repeat the words put by you to th [illegible] publican and Democratic politicians (t [illegible] are strong enough and timely, too), and ask you: How (do they) do you manage it? Who (keeps them) keeps you supplied with the funds necessary for (their) your expenses while on the extra duty?

H. Bottema.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 17.

"THE SAILORS' UNION"

(Continued from page 1.)

of the 'St. Catherine' was not an attack on one man but an attack on the whole of the Sailors' Union, and laid the fact plainly before them that an injury to one was an injury to all. By the mere protest of that contemptible stool-pigeon, the agent, William Boughton was denied all protection."

Borini, by such facts as these, made it obvious that the sailors, in order to overcome such abuses, must bounce their misleaders and organize a sailors' union that is a sailors' union. This act against the treachery of the misleaders and in the interest of his craft, won for Borini the hatred of the labor fakirs and the approval of all the sailors conversant with it. The former wreaked vengeance on Borini by illegally expelling him from the Shipowners', alias Sailors' Union. How, we step aside to let him tell.—Ed. The People.]

On October 22, I left Honolulu on the schooner Helene, and while I was at sea charges were brought against me of having brought the union into ill repute by having slandered its officers, etc. The same gang who preferred charges against me tried me and recommended expulsion. I arrived in San Francisco in time to attend the meeting at headquarters on November 20, where the Honolulu trial committee's report was read, and a motion was made to accept it. I immediately objected to such injustice and laid proofs before them that I was accused and tried while at sea, and if they were so anxious to expel me they had to abide by their constitution and grant me a trial committee of five to investigate.

E. Ellison, temporary secretary of the Sailors' Union, who is the right bower of Andrew Furuseth and the rest of the fakirs, ruled that I had already received a trial and as to my being at sea, it was my own fault. The fakirs further admitted that there have been been many members tried the same way, and that I was no better than the rest. Ellison brought forth the article about the Sailors' Union, in the Daily and Weekly People, and he stated such was enough to convict me. He was at last urged to read the whole article before the meeting; and he didn't seem to feel at ease while doing so, either. The fakirs didn't attempt to discuss their own exposure, but simply did their utmost to create personal hatred against me, by howling that I was a scab, and ought to be denounced as a slanderer, and that I was trying to disgrace the union by bringing it before the public in a scab paper. At this point the fakirs were interrupted and challenged to prove the Daily and Weekly People a scab paper, which challenge none of them pretended to hear. The fakirs proceeded by throwing bouquets and praises at Andrew Furuseth, and also a little praise at one another, of what they had done for the union. They said that I was ignorant in the line of unionism, etc., and that C. Coldin, agent of the Honolulu branch of the Sailors' Union, who used all his influence in denying protection to W. Boughton, who was done injustice on the barque St. Catherine, was a good union man. The fakirs thus approved of his treacherous acts as those of a good union man.

I then pleaded to the rank and file that the charges against me were no more or less than lese majeste to the officers of the union, that the constitution didn't provide for such crimes, and that the proof had been laid before them that no such charges could legally be brought against me. I then gave my definition of a fakir, and also discussed the article which was read before the meeting. I promised to prove that every single word of it was true, and if they wanted further investigation they could have it by granting me a committee for the same, and give me a fair trial. It made the fakirs sore when I jeered at them for calling C. Coldin a good union man. I concluded my argument by showing that the position the officers or fakirs held against me was as if they were the whole union themselves—which, nevertheless, they are. It made them look sort of unpleasant when I accused them of avoiding the real question by trying to create personal prejudice against me, by slandering me in all manner and shape.

Ellison then pleaded to the rank and file by spouting: "Just think of it, comrades! He has defamed this union before the public, and called its officers fakirs and our secretary, Andrew Furuseth, a chief misleader and a scab-herder. Now, comrades, you all know very well that such is all fake." So that he received numerous answers of "yes," but to his misfortune, it was answered with an echo of "nos." After a dispute lasting about an hour, a vote was taken to expel me, and it broke some of the fakirs' hearts when the motion was lost. Therefore, as I was unjustly tried, and as the fakirs failed in their dishonesty, they immediately launched another scheme to railroad me out of the union, and, therefore, a motion was made that I should retract everything which appeared above my name in The People as being false, and to sign an affidavit for the same within one week. I again protested that there was nothing for me to retract and that they—the fakirs—had no right to bring up any question that had already been dealt with. Ellison then stated that it lay before the union either to swallow what I had put before the public or make me retract and apologize to the union (or the fakirs), as he meant. The motion was railroaded through, anyhow, and declared carried, and I was denied the appeal of division. Will the officials of the union still deny that whatever they say must be so? For the very purpose of taking advantage of me they violated their constitution and by-laws. When they have the privilege of doing such dishonest, barefaced acts, it stands to reason that they are the rulers of the union. If I were to have committed the worst of crime towards the union and had charges brought against me, and were I to be on good terms with the fakirs, the only thing that would be required would be to have the fakirs give me praise as a "good union man" and the charges would be thrown in the waste basket.

The next meeting, on November 27, it was announced how I refused to obey the holy commandment of the fakirs by refusing to call myself a liar, and henceforth a motion was made to expel me. E. Anderson, treasurer of the union, didn't seem to allow the matter to trouble him whatsoever. It was his opinion that I had nothing to retract, and that everybody was free to express his opinions.

The fakirs began to bombard me in all directions, and enjoyed the advantage of slandering me before their worshipers and men ignorant of the whole truth. The fakirs had the opposition of a few class conscious men, which made it a sort of interesting affair, and therefore there arose all sorts of objections in regard to the imperial rulers of the union trying to expel a member without trial and, furthermore, of trying to kindle the fire which had already been quenched.

His imperial majesty ruled that I had already received a trial and wasn't entitled to another hearing. This caused confusion in the meeting and questions were hurled at my opponents, such as "Has not the trial committee's report been voted upon last meeting and defeated?" After the fakirs got tired I stood up to speak for myself and while so doing the previous question was called for and railroaded through. His imperial majesty ruled that I wasn't entitled to speak in the meeting, because I had refused to apologize to the fakirs. This stirred up the troubled waters again, and E. Ellison began to yawp of how I had violated the pledge to the union by having revealed the proceedings of the meetings, and he was baffled by a comrade asking him: "Why were the proceedings of the union published in the Coast Seamen's Journal?" He then continued to assert that I, as a member of the Sailors' Union, was pledged to look upon every other member as my brother (even when wolves in sheep's clothes?) and since I was exposing them and denouncing them as fakirs and misleaders, it was not a brotherly act; and that I was pledged to be faithful to the union until death (he meant faithful to the fakirs until death), and to work for their interests. "Just think of it," he roared, "he has accused us before the public of having assaulted him. That means we are thugs and sluggers," and he gave me a hint by looking directly at me and saying: "I hope there won't be any slugging here to-night."

I again stood up to defend myself. The fakirs made a rush for me, but were surprised to find themselves met by a dozen strong men. After a slight commotion the motion to expel me was voted upon and carried by two votes. I was then declared expelled henceforth. A great victory for the fakirs! With all the intelligence they claim to have the fakirs were afraid to let me use my privileges under the constitution of defending myself. The fakirs well knew that had I been permitted to speak that they would not have been able to railroad me out of the union by such dishonest means.

The fakirs claim that the shipowners and the seamen must work hand in hand, and that more harmony is needed with the employer. They have, up to the present, worked their game pretty successful, and placed the seamen into the hands of the blood-sucking shipowner, but the X-rays are slowly turning upon them. The seaman was, in the past, in the grip of one thief, but, at the present day, he is between two of them, that is, the shipowner and the labor fakir. In the past, the shipowner had to take the trouble of looking after the employe and blacklist his so-called unfaithful servants, but to-day the capitalist is relieved of such a burden because he has the labor fakir to do it for him. I am simply blacklisted by the fakirs because I protested against the injustice done to W. Boughton, and exposed them in the Daily and Weekly People for it.

The fakirs claim that the lamb must feel safe to lay down with the lion, but they don't feel it safe to lie down with those who expose them and ruin or damage their business. The officials of the Sailors' Union claim that the Socialists must change human nature before they can accomplish anything; but they do not feel it incumbent upon themselves to do likewise, for they want to place the lamb in the lion's den and make him feel safe while doing so. Of course, they have only managed to do nothing else than betray and mislead the workers right into the lion's jaws, there to be devoured.

The seamens' fakirs also claim that the hell ship is a thing of the past and seamen ought to be satisfied and not kick too much. It is all very well for such leeches to advocate such a doctrine, when they don't have to go to sea themselves; but simply live on the overworked seamens' dues—and what they can make on the side. The sailors, in fact, have no union whatsoever, but simply a job trust, where he pays seventy-five cents a month for the privilege of hunting a job as long as he is on good terms with the labor fakirs. Were they to be excommunicated by them, they are immediately barred from employment.

The officials or rulers of the Sailors' Union still have worshipers to aid them, but they are getting scarcer every day. The majority of the sailors are so disgusted with this type of organized scabber that, out of about 1,000 sailors ashore only forty or fifty attend the meetings. They seem to have given up all hopes, and are waiting for something better. They are subdivided amongst themselves and are individually paying dues against their will.

I have been blacklisted by the fakirs for expressing my opinions and telling the truth about them; still, nearly every sailor that read my analysis felt delighted over it and claimed it to be nothing else but fact.

Andrew Furuseth realizes the fact that the sailors are losing confidence in him, for he has not long ago begun to complain and ask "What is the matter with the sailors nowadays? Why don't they attend the meetings?" etc. I will answer Mr. Furuseth by telling him that the sailors are beginning to wake up, and realize the fact that they are being misled. They furthermore realize the bossism in the union, which is run by a few who run it for their interest. Furuseth has always complaints to shoot into the seaman's ear, such as backing out a vessel and delaying it for a few hours or minutes, getting drunk, etc., etc. If Furuseth was to earn his living before the mast he would very likely have a different opinion. He would perhaps be the first one to turn his back from an old hungry and rotten hulk, whose gear is dangerous, and accommodation and living poor. Still he takes the privilege of standing on the throne and deciding what a sailor should do. He wants the sailors to be his servants, instead of he being a servant to the sailors.

The hell ship still exists, and though the Sailors' Union was organized to have a decent forecastle for sailors to ilve in and be treated decently by those in command, the sailors still live in what can be termed a pig stall and are treated like dogs. The only clause of the Sailors' Union that has been successfully fulfilled is this:

"We will take due care and diligence in the performing of our duty of our profession by giving all possible assistance to our employer in taking care of his gear and property"—and Furuseth takes due care in giving the shipowners all possible assistance by pulling the wool over the sailors' eyes, and allowing the shipowners to do injustice to the sailors.

Andrew Furuseth looks after the sailors' interest by having jurisdictional squabbles with the 'Longshoremens' Union; and, as the A. F. of L. convention has decided to let the 'Longshoremens' and Sailors' Unions settle their dispute by arbitration, Andrew Furuseth has claimed it a victory for the sailors. A victory over the 'longshoremen! The seamens' condition is getting so fierce that it is about time for both sailors and 'longshoremen to join hands and abolish the organized scabberies dominated by fakirs and join the I. W. W. and claim a victory over the shipowners instead of over one another!

Henry L. Borini.

Pioneer Union 731, Industrial Workers of the World, formerly member of the Sailors' Union.
San Francisco, Cal.

ST. LOUIS, ATTENTION.

All readers of The People in St. Louis take notice:—Butchers and packing House Workers' Local 164, I. W. W., will hold a mass meeting DECEMBER 24, at Harugari Hall, 10 & Carr streets. Come and bring your friends. Addresses in German and English on the Industrial Union will be delivered.

History of a Proletarian ...Family... Across the Ages

By Eugene Sue.

Translated by Daniel De Leon.

In order to understand our own time it is absolutely necessary that we know something of the times that have gone before. The generations are like links in a chain, all connected. The study, by which we can learn what has been done and thought before us, is history, and this is perhaps the most fascinating of all studies. Many historians fill their books with nothing but battles and the doings of "great" men, but happily this style of writing history is becoming obsolete, and the history of the people is taking its place. Socialism is more concerned with the history of the people than with the doings of kings and queens; and with a knowledge of the history of the people we can better understand how the great men achieved prominence. Eugene Sue has given us in the form of fiction the best universal history extant. It is a monumental work entitled "The Mysteries of the People," or "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages."

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WEEKLY PEOPLE
2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

A great deal of capital, which appears to-day in the United States without any Certificate of birth, was yesterday in England, the capitalized blood of children.

—MARX.

Nothing else was needed in order to add loftiness of sentiment, the world over, to the loftiness of purpose that the Russian-Polish Revolution is setting on foot the world round, than the letter, written from Warsaw by a son to his mother in this city, and published elsewhere in this issue under the title "The Revolution in Russia and Poland", together with the documents that accompany it.

The letter and documents are news, not only of the first magnitude as news, but fresh from the living, the palpitating, the active stream—the firing line in the front ranks of the great battle that has but begun in Europe, aye, the world over.

The barriers of race and creed, artfully raised by the despot class in the ranks of the Working Class, have melted away on the field of atcion. In front of the Czar and his henchmen, the Jew and the Gentile workingman have recognized their kinship as common wage slaves. The two streams, long held apart, met—and merged. Race and creed hatred and distinctions evaporated in fraternal embrace, and out of the joint breasts and minds, now cleansed of centuries of prejudices, now flow a series of documents surcharged with more dynamite against the exploiter's oppression than all the guns his class, anywhere, can bring to bear upon the thus reconciled proletariat everywhere.

DEBS' GREAT HIT.

Of the many hits, made by Eugene V. Debs at the recent Sunday great Industrial Workers of the World meeting at the Grand Central Palace, none hit the nail more squarely on the head than the statement: "It would be better for Labor if there was no organization such as the present craft organizations; for were there not, they would strike spontaneously when they had a grievance; as it is now, they are prevented from doing so by their craft agreements, their 'sacred contracts'." At the making of this statement and the applause that followed it, he who had ears could hear the skull of the A. F. of L. and its kindred pure and simple crafts crack and splinter. Nor could he who had eyes fail to see by the grimaces of the score or so of beneficiaries of the A. F. of L. present that the hit went home.

What else but the fetters of craft Unionism held the Working Class of the land back from spontaneously rising to the aid of the anthracite strikers in 1902?

What else but the fetters of craft Unionism held the kindred trades engaged on the subway and the "L" roads from spontaneously rising in support of the striking conductors and motormen?

What else but the fetters of craft Unionism held the kindred trades in the packing houses and during the more recent teamsters' strike in Chicago from spontaneously rising to second the efforts of their battling brothers?

From one end of the country to the other the experience is of almost daily occurrence—the instinct of Labor solidarity is deadened, the impulse for Labor solidarity is hamstrung, the path of Labor's emancipation is barred by the pure and simple craft Unions. Without them the flame of the Revolution would flare up and would soon find its proper channel, with them the snuffer is put upon the flame.

Experience is ample. The day for discussion is ended. Whatever honesty of purpose once might have existed in the opposite view, must by this time have been fully enlightened. The line is drawn. On one side stand those who will unite the Working Class, and on the other are herded those whose personal-petty interests and malevolence would keep the Working Class divided. The former are gathered under the banner of the I. W. W., the latter's rallying point is the pirate black flag of the Civic Federation, emblazoned with the skull and cross-bones of Gompers-Mitchell-Stonism.

"SPEAKING THE NOBLER TRUTH."

Republican and Democratic, Protection and Free Trade, capitalist papers, in short, are praising the language held by President Eliot and Carnegie before the Immigration Commission. The gentlemen objected to the exclusion of the immigrant. The reasons they gave for the faith that is in them were numerous. These may be summed up in the sentence: "Surely, something foreign countries are unwilling to give us must have very considerable value." The conclusion that we should take or decoy to our shores that which "foreign countries are unwilling to give us" is upon that ground pronounced to be "Speaking the nobler Truth."

This "nobler truth" requires probing. What is it that "foreign countries are unwilling to give us," meaning by "foreign countries," of course, their respective ruling class? What they are unwilling to give us is the fruit of the labors of their own "noble" ancestors, to wit, the wholly dispossessed, the proletariat. The proletariat does not grow wild upon trees. It is a fruit the tree of which requires careful training, and the soil on which it rises needs sweatful plowing. The plow, in this instance, was not the bucolic emblem of peace that the prophets sing about, it was the sword and shot-gun. With this peculiar "plow" the old "nobility" furrowed their titular lands. The furrowing consisted in dispossessing the peasants. It was arduous labor; the only labor the "nobility" ever performed. With the land thus plowed, the proletarian tree was raised. Capitalist development attended to the rest. Today, when the European feudalized capitalist and the capitalized feudal lord have entered into close alliance, they are the joint heirs—by all the laws of inheritance that "safe-guard law, order, religion and the family"— to the fruits of the joint labor of their "noble" and "industrious" ancestors. Among these fruits, the most legitimate and valuable of all is an overstocked labor-market. That overstocked labor-market is the altar on which is raised the statue of Saint Supply-and-Demand, and at which the Saint is worshiped with low wages to correspond. Without an overstocked labor-market the Saint has nothing to stand on. It is, consequently, the acme of religious zeal in the religion of the God Capital to keep that altar in repair and working order. The ruling class of foreign countries may not, without backsliding from all the sacred scientific and canonical tenets of Capitalism, tolerate any sacrilege upon the shrine of Saint Supply-and-Demand. Not only must they prop up and garland the shrine with ever larger supplies of labor thrown into their own labor-market, but they must also not connive at their own labor-market being drained. In short, that which "foreign countries are unwilling to give us" is a large supply of the social victims without which capitalism can not exist, and which are the product of the arduous toil of their own illustrious ancestry. In other words, the "nobler thought" spoken by the mouth-pieces of the upstart American Capitalist Class is the thought of pilfering from the lords and masters of foreign countries the fruits of the toil of the ancestors of those noble lords and masters. The "nobler thought" is to wheedle and cajole and decoy that fruit over to America so as to set up here an opposition shrine to Saint Supply-and-Demand. The "nobler thought" consists in the zeal to appropriate the fruit of the toil of foreign brigands, so that, with the aid of domestic labor-displacing privately-owned improved machinery, so fiercely an overstocked labor-market be brought about that its fumes may enrapture the nostrils of Saint Supply-and-Demand, and furnish the pietistic pretense for savagely lowering wages.—That is the "nobler thought," villainy for villainous purposes.

The Socialist workingman knows that it is folly to attempt to obtain from the class-government of Capitalism real relief, let alone redress, for the Working Class. The Socialist workingman knows that an overstocked and ever more overstocked labor-market is a principle, aye, a necessity, of Capitalism. The Socialist workingman knows, accordingly, that he might as well try to reach the moon with his hands as expect effectively to check a labor-market-overstocking immigration. On the other hand, the Socialist workingman knows that, with less effort than it now would take him to hold the runaway horse of Capitalism back by the tail with anti-immigration and such like legislation, his class could, by united effort, throw down the run-away, abolish Capitalism, and itself take the reins of government, and that, that being done, the question of immigration ceases to be. It ceases to be with the blotting out of the labor-market. No wage slavery, no labor-market. Saint Supply-and-Demand will have joined the procession of the rest of the heathen myths.

The Nobler Truth can spring up an find utterance only on the lips of the Working Class; on the lips of the Capitalist Class only base bunkum can settle and be spoken.

SAKHAROFF-BELL.

The telegraphic despatches, that are trickling in roundabout ways out of Russia, occasionally read like—not the press despatches, for that our American telegraphic service is still too thoroughly in the hands of our own Czar Capital—but like the private informations that trickled out of Colorado when Roosevelt's nasty pet, "Gen." Sherman Bell appointed himself the autocrat of all the Colorados. The despatches report that when Sakharoff, the "noble" military deputy of the Czar, appointed to "institute order among the peasants", arrived in the province of Saratoff, "he came with Cossacks and artillery. The peasants were surrounded by Cossacks, and Sakharoff addressed them, demanding that they surrender their leaders. The village elder replied, but gave the general no information. The elder was immediately beaten until he lost consciousness.

"Sakharoff then retired to the court house, leaving the peasants at the mercies of the Cossacks, most of whom were drunk, and they began torturing the peasants, pulling out their hair and beards, and even tearing pieces of flesh from their faces. Thirty-three peasants were thus maltreated."

Sakharoff's conduct reads like a civilized man's action along side of Bell's. The horrors of the bull-pen eclipse the plucking of peasants' beards; the riotous conduct of Bell's militia eclipses the revelings of drunken Cossacks; while the autocratic deportation of the miners from the State, and the dumping of them upon the contiguous territory, was an act of high-handed brutality that converted the State of Kansas into a Siberia for the temporary Russia of Colorado. Such an act no Czar, drunk with despotism, ever conceived, and no lackey of any Czar ever put into execution. In Russia the process developed slowly; with Bell it leaped suddenly into existence.

It has needed many Sakharoffs, in many Saratoffs, during many centuries to fill the cup full till it now overflows and the people, led by the working class of Russia, have called a halt. It certainly will not need as many Bells, in as many Colorados, during as many centuries to fill the cup full in America till it overflows, and the American Working Class call their halt. The younger the Nation the quicker the development. The unity of the Working Class in a mighty economic organization, reflecting the necessary political party, is at hand. Under its shadow lies the near at hand tomb of American Czarism—Czar Capital.

CAPITALIST BRAVERY.

The sight of the Alexanders, the McCurdies, the Hydes, the Depews, the Perkinses sneakingly resigning their Presidencies, vice-Presidencies and directorships in the insurance companies, and thereby showing the white feather in the fight against them; is a spectacle that recalls and confirms the following passage from the Minneapolis address on "The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World":

"Look across at Europe. The feudal spirit still prevails there in an important respect, as a consequence of the continued prevalence there of large chunks of feudal institutions. In Europe, even the capitalist class is feudalized, let alone the surviving feudal heads. Though guilty of all the crimes of the decalogue, there is one vice that the feudal lord is substantially free from. That vice is cowardice. Valor is the burthen of the songs that rock their cradle; valor is the theme of the nursery tales to which they are raised; deeds of valor are the ideals set up before them. Take, as a type, the semi-crazy, semi-crippled Emperor of Germany. He will fight whatever the odds. In Europe a peaceful solution of the Social Question is out of all question. But how is the lay of the land here, in America? Was it songs of valor that rocked the cradles of our capitalist rulers? Was it tales of noble daring that formed the theme of the nursery tales to which they were brought up? Were the ideals that they gathered from their home surroundings the ideals of manliness? No! Daily experience, confirmed by every investigation that one set of capitalists institutes against another, tells us that they reached their present status of rulers by putting sand into our sugar, by watering their stocks, by putting shoddy into your clothes, by pouring water into your molasses, by breaches of trust, by fraudulent failures and faudulent fires, in short, by swindle. Now, then, the swindler is a coward."

Imagine a feudal lord "investigated" by some committee of his fellow Dick Turpins, and his various acts of rapine, mayhem, robbery, incendiarism and even murder unearthed and provell, what would be his conduct? Would he hang his head? would he avoid the eyes of his inquisitors? would he abdicate his robber-burg? Indeed not! The feudal lord thus cornered would haughtily turn upon his pursuer. Like the blood-stained Queen Brunhild, when the royal son of her rival Fredegonde threw at her face the long catalogue of her crimes, he would with mingled contempt and arrogance warn his pursuers that in him they are assailing themselves, and placing their own prerogatives in jeopardy. Not so the cornered coward capitalist. With cogent effect could the Depews, the McCurdies and the rest of the pack have turned upon their pursuers; read to these from the book of capitalism the sacrosanct prerogative of the capitalist to cheat; pointed their finger to the time-honored capitalist principle of ethics regarding the survival of the fittest, and distinguishing the most successful outragers of decency; torn the mask from the false pretense of their inquisitors, convicted them of the identical acts and, glorying therein as in the apanage of their class, warned their fellow capitalists not to smirch the royal mantle of Capital in any of its bearers. But no! The capitalist is trained in cowardice. When caught he sneaks. Let the working man take in this spectacle. Before a united Working Class the capitalist will turn tail and flee.

Dock Commissioner Featherson has lately presented a report to the Sinking Fund Commission on the municipalizing of the 39th street ferry. His plans involve an expenditure of $4,000,000. He would enlarge both the terminals—the one at the Battery as well as that in South Brooklyn—provide two or three large, fast boats and in general establish a service that would "develop the commercial interests and docking system of South Brooklyn by properly accommodating truck traffic particularly." These plans have been condemned on the ground of excessive cost. They have at least one good point, that is, they do not, like most of the plans of the municipal ownershipites, pretend to be "in the interests of labor." They are outspokenly in the interests of the capitalist class. For which much thanks is due Commissioner Featherson.

The "Chicago Examiner" of Dec. 12 says:

"Editor Douglas Wilson of the official journal of the machinists has also been instructed to confine his writings to trade unionism and blue pencil all communications regarding Socialism."

Poor Czar O'Connell, such is the effect of the growth of the I. W. W. upon him that his friends had better look to his mental condition. He reveals the same reactionary imbecility as does his great Russian prototype. And he is destined to suffer the same fate. The thought that at this late date, Socialism, which is making a mightier Czar than Czar O'Connell tremble, despite the former's age-long censorship and bloody persecution—the idea that such an irresistible force can be blue-pencilled out of existence by a 2x4 labor fakir is enough to make the Gods roar with merriment and to cause men to say with Puck, "What fools these mortals be." O'Connell is fit for a straight jacket.

The news despatches announcing the appointment of John Burns to the new English cabinet states, "His appointment is a sop to the labor element which is expected to result in the election of many liberals from the various cities throughout Great Britain when the next general election takes place." In other words, John Burns is simply a means to enable the capitalists to climb into power on the backs of the working class! That is exceedingly frank, and we hope, in so far as the working class is concerned, instructive.

Under "Chips Chopped by a Lumber Jack" the "Line-Up," a former Socialist party paper, chops this terse chip:

"'The A. F. of L. is for the wage system; the Industrial Workers for its abolition. How can a Socialist hesitate in his choice an instant.'—Eugene V. Debs.

"Socialists do not hesitate. Reformers, fakirs, professional and middle class men who call themselves Socialists are the persons who hesitate and oppose the I. W. W."

The Rev. Dr. Stelze is trying to remove "the barrier between church and labor." He thinks it can be done by the church fraternizing with labor. Of course he is mistaken. The church is a bulwark of Capitalism. As such the working class detest it. Fraternal relations formally assumed will not alter that detestation. Nothing but the Church's desertion of Capitalism will do that. To expect that, though, is to expect the impossible. The church will give up Capitalism when labor has overthrown it. The church espouses progress when progress compels it to.

"Some men seem to live on diet of discontent," bemoans a capitalist organ. Discontent—that is just the thing Capitalism implants in man. Look at how it is endeavoring to arouse the stolid content of China to the superior beauty of modern desire!

"Neutrality In Trades-Union Fights".

In its issue of the 16th of this month "The Worker" gives as the reason or excuse for its "not paying more attention to the Industrial Workers of the World" that its duty is "to serve the cause of Socialism" and not "to mix up in trade union fights". Seeing that "The Worker" is the English organ and private property, and its whole personnel the hired employes of the Volkszeitung Corporation, the conclusion is justified that the declaration of neutrality in "trade union fights", made by "The Worker", is a declaration of the policy of the Corporation itself.

When the K. of L. cigarmakers went on strike in New York and Philadelphia in the early Eighties, and the A. F. of L., or strictly speaking, the Gompers-Strasser cigarmakers, scabbed it upon the strikers and helped the employers to roll the K. of L. men in dust, the "Volkszeitung" whooped it up for the Gompers-Strasser Union, and heaped denunciations on the K. of L.—Was that "neutrality in trade-union fights"?

Perhaps that is only "ancient history". Let us come down to more recent dates.

When, in 1898, the A. F. of L. cigarmakers struck against the S. T. and L. A. cigarmakers in the Seidenberg shop, and then "composed" their differences with the employer with a contract by which the employer agreed to lockout the S. T. and L. A. men and the A. F. of L. Union agreed, AT THAT PRICE, to work at lower wages and worse conditions; and when the rank and file of the A. F. of L. cigarmakers Union, upon returning to work, discovered the sell-out and sent their protest to the "Volkszeitung", that paper suppressed their letters, while it gave full space to the other side.—Was that neutrality in "trade-union fights"?

When, the same year, the Hebrew Typographical Union scabbed it upon the S. T. and L. A. pressmen in the Lipshitz shop, and gave as their reason that they had been ordered to do so by the local organizer of the A. F. of L. Big 6, the "Volkszeitung" again suppressed all protest from the aggrieved side.—Was that neutrality in "trade-union fights"?

When a year later, in 1899, the officials of the A. F. of L. cigarmakers Union endeavored to repeat the Seidenberg shop infamy at the Davies shop, and, in the teeth of an overwhelmingly contrary vote by the shop men, and despite the shop's being an open shop, as their own signatures attest, presumed to declare a strike against the shop, and the S. T. and L. A. Union men refused to abide by such autocratic and fraud-contemplating order; when that "trade-union fight" was on, both the "Volkszeitung", and the predecessor of "The Worker"—an English paper that the Corporation had hurriedly set up under the piratical name of "The People", and which, while the fraud lasted, was generally known as "The Bogus" in order to distinguish it from the genuine article, The People—both those organs of the Volkszeitung Corporation echoed the calumnies of the A. F. of L. Union, and had nothing but abuse for the other Union, the S. T. and L. A.—was that "neutrality in trade-union fights"?

Even these instances, though surely not "ancient history", may be considered old, being "of the last century". Let us come down to this century.

In 1901 the S. T. and L. A. machinists had a strike in Bloomfield, N. J. The O'Connell or Warner, that is, the A. F. of L. Union, sought to interfere. In the course of that "trade-uinon fight", the present "Worker" came out with a broadside against the S. T. and L. A. men on strike. It claimed to have "inside information". A denial, pointed and categoric, of the charges made by "The Worker" was drawn up by the Bloomfield employes involved, S. T. and L. A. men and non-S. T. and L. A. men; it was signed by all, nearly two hundred of them, and sent to "The Workers". The answer was a fresh insult, accompanied with the promise to look further into the matter and report thereupon, but suppressing the protest itself. Although repeatedly called upon to give the results of its promised investigation, "The Worker" has remained silent up to this date, leaving its calumnies unretracted.—Was that "neutrality in trade-union fights"?

Later still, when the Niedermeyer labor-lieutenants for the brewery bosses in the brewery Union conspired with the brewery bosses to put through a contract that left the rank and file tied hands and feet at the mercy of the employer, a serious "trade-union fight" broke out in the brewery Unions. Sufficient facts had leaked through, despite all the secrecy observed, and the rank and file began to ask questions. To ask questions and demand reasons was like shaking the very foundation of belief. Such "insubordination" the Niedermeyer labor leaders would not brook. They fined the impertinent questions-askers. These, in the innocence of their hearts, turned to the Volkszeitung Corporation papers with the request for space. The request was denied. While the Niedermeyer side was allowed collumn upon column to chloroform the rank and file, the columns of the "The Worker" and the "Volkszeitung" remained hermetically sealed to the poor and victimized Valentine Wagners, who thereupon, as our readers know, turned to the Socialist Labor Party press and there found open forum. Thus matters went on in the "Volkszeitung" until the infamous contract was jammed through, whereupon immediately the "Volkszeitung" appeared in all the glory of nearly two columns of new brewery bosses' advertisements!—Presumably this is a sample of "neutrality in trade-union fights"!

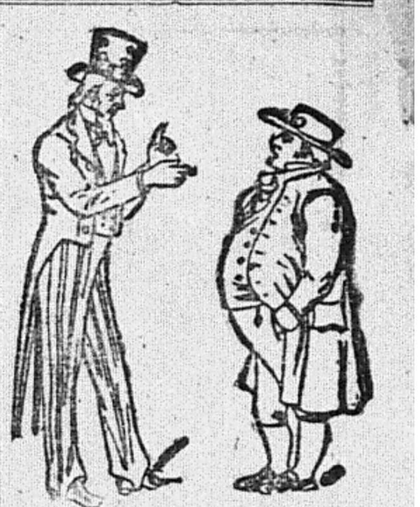
Still more recently in the spring of this very year, a "trade-union fight" broke out between the conductors and motormen of the Belmont lines in this city, on the one hand, and Belmont, Gompers, Grand-Chief Stone, Superlative-Something Mahon and Morris Braun, on the other. Such was the neutrality observed by "The Worker" and the "Volkszeitung" in the course of that "trade-union fight", that the reporter for the two papers, was, together with the reporter for Hearst's paper, kicked out of their meeting by the indignant men on strike, the men involved in that "trade-union fight".

Still more recently, the I. W. W. having in the meantime sprung into existence, "The Worker" of last August 19 referred editorially to the new Union as "so-called 'industrialists'" and "S. L. P. disrupters".—Was that "neutrality in trade-union fights"?

Finally, coming down to the freshest date possible, the very "Worker" of this December 16th issue, the very issue that, on one page, makes the declaration of "neutrality in trade-union fights", kicks itself to pieces on another page. An anonymous circular has recently appeared under the vague signature of "General Executive Board of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America", emptying upon the I. W. W. organization of that trade a slop-jar of defamatory charges. "The Worker" of this 16th of December sums up these charges in the document, introducing them with this sentence of its own: "a statement against the organization which rather pompously styles itself the Industrial Workers of the World"; and, not satisfied with this sample of "neutrality", and notwithstanding the fact that in the documents itself the S. T. and L. A. is mentioned only once, and that respectfully, "The Worker" commits virtual forgery by squeezing in, as though part of the document which it is summing up, this sentence: "It is alleged that the I. W. W. is thus already practicing the same tactics which characterized the old S. T. and L. A., one of its constituent parts"—a sneaky falsification of the document. Nor yet is this all. While "The Worker" thus "summarizes" the assault of the A. F. of L. document; while it hastens to give publicity to the charges therein contained, together with some fabrication of its own; while it seeks to catch its readers' eye with the catchy headline "Cap Makers Accuse I. W. W. of Scabbing"; and while it does all this upon the strength of an anonymous document, a document that bears no individual's signature whatever of any one who could be held responsible for his acts;—while thus conducting itself, "The Worker" suppresses all mention of the short and terse answer made to the anonymous A. F. of L. document—an answer, be it noted, that bears the signature of W. Shurtleff, as National Organizer of the I. W. W., with his address attached; that challenges the anonymous publishers of the A. F. of L. document to make their charges under oath; that pledges a categoric denial under oath of the charges made; and that has been circulated broadcast in this city—while the paper puts on a show of "neutrality" by giving the minutes of the December 3 meeting of the N. Y. Industrial Council, I. W. W., where the matter of the cap-makers is alluded to, but in which the Shurtleff denial could, as a matter of course, not have found space, seeing the document with the charges had not yet seen the light of day.—Weighing well such manoeuvres, especially in the light of the complete suppression by "The Worker" of the faintest allusion to the four giant I. W. W. mass meetings recently addressed by Debs in this city, an up-to-date illustration is furnished of "neutrality in trade-union fights".

"Neutrality in trade-union fights"! Even a bowling-alley club may not always accomplish the feat, let alone a paper engaged in the Labor Movement. No more monstrous absurdity was ever born in the womb of folly, or more iniquitous sophistry in the womb of treason to the Working Class. What the paper, that claims to be Socialist, means to effect behind that mask is not to avoid being a "tail to the kite of warring labor organizations", as "The Worker" puts it, but to avoid being detected for what it is—a lackey of pure and simpledom.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second the day, third the year.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—There are some-things I don't like in Socialism.

Uncle Sam—Which, for instance, and to wit?

B. J.—The idea of compulsion.

U. S.—Is there any compulsion in Socialism?

B. J.—Certainly, their "co-operation" is not "voluntary" co-operation. I believe in voluntary, not compulsory, co-operation. Compulsory co-operation is dictatorial. I'll none of it.

U. S.—Do you hold that what you are "compelled" to do is under all circumstances "dictatorial?"

B. J.—Certainly.

U. S.—Could you live with your head under water?

B. J.—Not I.

U. S.—Could you move by flying?

B. J.—Nay.

U. S.—You are "compelled" to live above water and to move with your feet, eh?

B. J.—Certainly. That is the result of man's physical condition.

U. S.—You would not, then, consider it dictatorial that you must walk and can't fly, that you must breathe air and not do the fish act?

B. J.—Of course not; there is no dictatorship in that.

U. S.—You then admit that not all that you are "compelled" to do is "dictatorial"?

B. J.—No, not at all. As I stated just now, what my physical or natural condition requires I must submit to, and don't think it a hardship.

U. S.—And submit gladly?

B. J.—Yes, gladly.

U. S.—The first question you must then put to yourself in this instance is this: "Do social conditions give me any choice"?

B. J.—Why should they not?

U. S.—We'll see. If you had the choice to live under water you would change about like the hippopotamus?

B. J.—Guess I would.

U. S.—Having no choice you stay above the water?

B. J.—All I can.

U. S.—Now, then, I shall show that social conditions are as compulsory upon man as physical ones. Can you live and do your work unless the shoemaker, the tailor, the bricklayer, the coal miner and so forth worked and supplied you with what you need?

B. J.—No, but neither could they live unless I and other working farmers supplied them with food.

U. S.—Exactly. You are all dependent the one on the other?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—You are co-operating?

B. J.—Y-e-s.

U. S.—You are COMPELLED to co-operate?

B. J.—Hem! By Jericho! it's so!

U. S.—Do you feel under any dictatorship?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—The prevalent method of production and distribution brought on by the tools of production established social conditions from which man can escape as little as he can escape from physical condition. Capitalism—Capitalism thrusts co-operation upon men; now that the means of production has become such that no man can operate them alone and that it takes the whole of society to conduct the work of production and distribution, the co-operative feature of life has become most pronounced. Man has now no more choice whether he will co-operate or not than whether he will live under water or not.

The general strike throughout Russia is teaching on a large scale what every strike teaches on a small scale, viz., the dependence of Capital on Labor. Let Labor stand from under any enterprise, no matter what the name of "the captain of industry" at the head of it, and the result is stoppage and disaster; and, vice versa, where Labor is, there too are wealth and capital.

The newspapers reported a new social phenomenon last week. Along with the suicides from lack of work, they recorded several sudden deaths of persons while at work. By too little work for some and too much work for others Capitalism is burning the human candle at both ends. It's about time to snuff it out and save the candle.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

A CHALLENGE TO MR. SONNABEND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For quite some time I have not heard a pure and simple speaker, but to-night's performance of one Mr. Sonnabend, at an open meeting of Bayonne Lodge of the International Association of machinists, has given me personally and, I believe, some of the lodge members, more encouragement of the success of the I. W. W. than I have ever had. Sonnabend is the business agent of District 47, I. A. of M., and was supposed to deliver an agitation speech to show the machinists how to raise their wages and shorten their hours by craft organization. As, besides myself, only two non-members of the lodge had appeared, one of whom is also an industrial worker, Mr. Sonnabend started a tirade against the I. W. W., especially against the character of the officers of that organization, saying that it was engineerd by capitalists, but offering no proof to that effect. Never was so much venom and abuse uttered in twenty minutes.

I called his bluff and challenged him to a debate before this union. His answer was that he had enough of those challenges, that only last Saturday he had been challenged by "a dishwasher named Vaughan". I repeated my challenge and gave the lie to all his statements and offered to produce documentary evidence at the next meeting of the lodge, to prove that he is a wilful, contemptible liar; but I could not get him to accept.

If this reaches his eyes he may take notice, that this challenge is still open to him, and that I will prove,

1. That the I. W. W. is a bona fide labor organization;
2. That the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance won the Sprague strike;
3. That the A. F. of L. is petted by the capitalist class;
4. That it is a lie, that a nine hour day prevails in 85 per cent. of the machine shops in the United States.

Theo Herz,
23 W. 16th street, Bayonne, N. J.
Dec. 12.

"THE PEOPLE" CHRISTMAS BOX.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I enclose twenty-five cents, my Christmas gift to my best friend, The People; it is the only gift I can afford, and the only one I expect to make this Christmas.

Sympathizer.
Colorado Springs, Colo., Dec. 7.

AS TO THE "EDITOR" OF THE "CHICAGO SOCIALIST."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Since there appeared a report in some of the Socialist Labor Party papers to the effect that the editor of the "Chicago Socialist" failed to bluff an I. W. W. audience, it will be interesting to the I. W. W. comrades to get acquainted with the following facts: The said editor was introduced in one of our meetings as a newspaper man, and, to my surprise, posed as an I. W. W. man. Knowing how he had bluntly attacked the I. W. W. in the "Chicago Socialist," I called his bluff. He at once, without letting me finish, tried to bluff the audience by requesting me to prove my assertions—at the next meeting. He was not willing to discuss the matter there and then. I would not let him out so easy; but proceeded to read that part of the preamble of the I. W. W. which reads as follows: "Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political as well as on the economic field, and take and hold that which their labor produces through an economic organizatio nwithout affiliation with any political party." Whereupon, I told the audience that the editor of the "Chicago Socialist" had declared in said paper that that paragraph was meaningless.

The "Chicago Socialist" of July 8 contained the following: "How the toilers are going to come together on the political as well as on the economic field and take and hold that which their labor produces without affiliation with any political party, the intellectual Moses who framed this meaningless paragraph did not inform the delegates. The prospects for industrial unionism as the outcome of the convention now being held in Chicago are anything but promising. From all present appearances when the convention now in session finishes its works the real workers represented there will have just what they had when they started: The Western Federation of Miners and A. L. U. plus an absurd and ridiculous name and one of the utopian wheels from the head of Delegate T. J. Hagerty, to which will be added the dead weight of De Leon's scab organization, the S. T. & L. A."

Of course, the editor of the "Chicago Socialist" could not deny that he had written all that in said paper, and told the audience that he still considers the paragraph referred to ridiculous and absurd. That is all he had to say the rest of the evening.

Then came a little surprise. It was stated that A. W. Mance, the editor of the "Chicago Socialist," who had just stated that the fundamental principles of the I. W. W. were ridiculous and who had nothing to say about the rest of the charges against him, was a member of the I. W. W. That put him in a still worse light. Some wondered how a man like that could be elected editor of a Socialist paper.

At the next meeting a little more evidence was at hand, but the editor did not show up. May the labor movement ever be saved from that kind of editors and me-too industrialists. It can well afford to be without them.

William Linke,
Member of Machinist Local 23, I. W. W.
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 9.

WHERE THE I. W. W. IS NEEDED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have read De Leon's Address on the Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World, and it certainly should start anyone, who reads it, to serious thinking. There are a few men here who are beginning to think.

We certainly need the I. W. W. here. Take myself, for instance. I put in over thirteen hours actual labor, but swings, and coming and going, make it average sixteen to seventeen hours per day. Due to this severe exploitation it is not easy for one like me to give much effort to the work of agitation, but I am firm for the Social Revolution.

A Wage Worker.
Camden, N. J., Dec. 11.

THE RUPTURE IN MINNESOTA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I request the enclosed circular address to my comrades of the Public Ownership (Socialist) party be given publication.

F. W. Bosshard.
Moorhead, Minn., Dec. 10.

(Enclosure.)

Moorhead, Minn., Dec. 1, 1905.
To the Comrades of the Public Ownership (Socialist) Party:

One of the important things that the members of an organization should know and keep posted on is to know what is going on in that organization. That will hold good in a working class party. If the officers of that party do not keep the members posted on all that is done and give all the facts then those officers are not true to that party.

Now, then, Nash has sent out the report that there is no local at Moorhead, Minnesota. The only reason that he gives (that I have seen) is that we have not paid any dues for one year. He did not tell you that. He did not say one word about dues until we sent in $2.00 in July; then said that our charter had lapsed. I also have two letters from Nash of May 13 and 15, 1905, in which he urged me to have Local Moorhead take action on the proposed amendment to the State Constitution. Now, when did our charter lapse? You will have to ask Nash or Holman; or, if you want some high authority, ask the Rev. Carl D. Thompson. I know this is a long ways from Milwaukee and that we have State Autonomy; that we must not interfere in another State, but State Autonomy does not prevent Thompson from interfering in Minnesota when he is a member of Wisconsin.

The following is the letter from Nash:

Robbinsdale, Minn., May 13, 1905.
F. W. Bosshard, Moorhead, Minn.

Dear Comrade—Yours received, and in reply will say that the attention of the committee called to the alleged statement that H. E. Boen has been elected to office on a capitalist ticket which is practical fusion, and they instructed me to write to the Secretary of Fergus Falls and ascertain the facts. I have not received the reply, but have one of Boen's papers which some one has just sent me, and must say that I don't think that we require any further evidence, and at the next meeting of the committee they will without doubt make an effort to have Local Fergus Falls take up the matter and either expel Boen or make him resign his office.

I don't see how they can help doing the first as fusion will be the death of any Working Class Party.

This question has got to be decided, that is certain, and I think like you do the sooner the better.

Fraternally,
J. E. Nash, Secretary.

In this letter you will see that Nash says that the Moorhead comrades violated the National Constitution by interfering in another State. Now, Nash has never informed us how we had interfered in North Dakota or who had interfered, though I have asked him for the information. I have also had a personal talk with at least six comrades of Fargo and not one of them knew of the Moorhead comrades interfering in Fargo. It was news to all of them. Comrades, that is just some more of the contemptible work of Nash, Holman and Preacher Thompson; it is simply another case of Faribault and Minneapolis. They knew that Local Moorhead was not with them in their fusion and compromise methods or with their high handed and autocratic (I will not call it "De Leonistic," for that would be an insult to an honest and honorable man, and that is more than we can say of that trio above mentioneed) methods in revoking the charter of Local Minneapolis. As soon as a local is not with them, out they go.

Now Nash and Holman have been legally expelled from the Socialist party but still National Secretary Barnes sent out the report that Nash was the only legal Secretary, and was afterwards upheld by a vote of the National Committee, although Nash is not a member of the party, he has violated and upheld the violation of the National and State Constitutions. That Nash has upheld the violation of the National constitution (and knows it) is very plain for the National constitution does not permit fusion.

In this letter you will see that Nash took the same position as Local Minneapolis did. Why did Nash change his position on such an important question? That it is important is plain as he says in the letter quoted, "fusion will be the death of any Working Class party." Surely the life and death of a Working Class party is important. But perhaps he wrote this letter without consulting "Holman and Thompson," and was afraid of being called an "S. L. P. disrupter."

Now, Minneapolis local insisted on upholding the National Constitution and Nash and Holman insisted that the Constitution was not violated, and commenced to circulate slanderous and false statements about members of Local Minneapolis. The local then called for a referendum vote to remove Nash and Holman and Nash was afraid Local Moorhead would endorse it, so they trumped up the charge of interfering in North Dakota. Is not that so, Nash? Stand up and answer.

Yours for uncompromising Socialism,
(Signed) F. W. Bosshard.

HOW LONG "THE RACKET" WILL LAST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We have here lately a man, Colonel Mcarty. He graduated from the Berlin University, lived sixteen years in Germany, eleven years in Russia, in Turkey and Mexico. Besides being a man of education and experience he is a good-natured sort of a fellow. He is now here experimenting with some chemicals relating to electricity. He is what we may term an industrial bucaneer. Talking with him on the situation in Russia I asked him: "Now, Mcarty, how long do you think the racket will last here?" His answer was: "Just about THREE YEARS. The business will break up as Roosevelt goes out."

Fraternally,
C. C. Crolly
Pleasantville, N. Y., Dec. 12.

WORK FOR THE I. W. W.

Tobin Scabbing Again, Making New Union Necessary.

Boston, Dec. 15.—Despite the determined attitude of the lasters who went on strike at the factory of the E. E. Taylor Shoe Manufacturing Company at Brockton, against repeated violations of agreements by the firm and the state board of arbitrators, the general officers of the Boot and shoe Workers Union in this city will, it was stated to-day, continue to support the position taken by the factory officials and aid in supplying competent lasters to fill the places of the strikers. President Tobin of the union said to-day he hoped that the strike would not be far-reaching in its effect. He added, however, that the number of men involved would not influence the officers of th eorganization.

THE FARMER AND THE FARM HAND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In your last Letter Box (December 9) you make the strong point that the property holding small farmer is of no use in the movement, as a class. Right you are. Of course, this does not apply to the farm laborer. We are wage slaves all right. Twelve to fifteen hours a day at hard labor is no half-way slavery. On the big farms of the West there should be a chance for the I. W. W. The price of wheat may go up or down, but like other wage workers that kind of thing means nothing to us.

A Texas Farm Wage Slave.
Taylor County, Texas, Dec. 12.

CZAR O'CONNELL CAN OPPRESS WORKINGMEN, BUT FINDS IT IMPOSSIBLE TO DEFEAT EMPLOYERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Chicago "Examiner" of this morning contains the following item:

"If any member of the International Association of Machinists joins the Industrial Workers of the World he must be suspended immediately." This order was received in Chicago yesterday from International President James O'Connell of the machinists. About fifteen members, it is said, are subject to the penalty."

This item ought to be read by every workingman, to be convinced of the true character of the "successful" "labor union." It has been said by many workingmen that the only thing the old Gompers' unions can do is to oppress a member of their organization, but they can do nothing with the employers.

Look at this ukase from the Czar of the International Association of Machinists, and what does it prove? The fakirs see the day is coming when they will have to abdicate their thrones.

"Borers from within", what are you going to do about it? Are you going to work for such an organization, and make it strong, or are you (I know many of you are working in open shops) going to drop it and join an organization that is revolutionary in principle and evolutionary in its form of organization?

You machinists have had enough of your Czar and his organization, and it's about time you opened your eyes. Rally to the standard of the I. W. W. and become a fighter for the working class.

J. B.
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 12.

ELIZABERTHUS SMITH.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 12, 1905.

On Saturday, December 2, 1905, Comrade Elizaberthus Smith died after a week of severe illness. In Comrade E. Smith, Section Detroit loses a faithful member, always one of the first in the ranks, when battles were to be fought against the enemies of the working class, and who has always answered the call when work for the revolution was to be done; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That Section Detroit, S. L. P., deeply deplores the loss of Comrade Elizaberthus Smith, whom capitalist exploitation has taken from our ranks; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his family in the loss of their beloved father, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased comrade, and to the Daily and Weekly People for publication.

ANDREAS DEFENCE FUND.

Chas. Markham, Belleville, Ill. ..	$ .50
John Gauch, Belleville, Ill.	.50
Chas. Elbrechter, Belleville, Ill.	1.00
Henry Grimberger, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Frankfurt, E. St. Louis	1.00
G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill.	.52
Total	$ 4.52
Previously acknowledged	$56.57
Total	$61.09

Walter Goss,
Treasurer Illinois S. E. C., S. L. P.,
701 Bristow Street, Belleville, Ill.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, N. Y.

Section Chautauqua County, beginning DECEMBER 10 will meet every second and fourth Sunday in the month, 3 p. m., at Carlson's Hall, Steele street, Jamestown.

O. Beldner, Organizer.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Daily People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York; per year	**$3.50**
Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st., New York; per year	**50**
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., New York; per year	**1.50**
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., New York; per year	**50**
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 193 Columbus st. Cleveland, Ohio; per year	**1.00**
Nepakarat (Hungarian Weekly), 157 E. 4th st., New York; per year..	**1.80**
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 22 Bond st., Providence, R. I. per year	**25**

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above.

Henry Kuhn,
2-6 New Reade street, New York.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

VEAL IN THE SOUTH

ORGANIZES I. W. W. METAL WORKERS IN NORFOLK, VA.

Combats Color Prejudice from Working Class Standpoint—the Necessity for Organizing the Negro Workingmen Demonstrated by Strikes Which They Were Used to Break.

(Special Correspondence).

Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 11.—Philip Veal has left here for Newport News to work for a week in the interest of the I. W. W. in that place. The eight days he has been with us here and in Norfolk have been taken up in street and hall meetings, with the result that we have a local of the I. W. W. about ready to launch the latter part of this week, composed of machinists from the Navy Yard and Seaboard Railroad shops and a few blacksmiths. The application for a charter will be sent to headquarters in a few days.

The conditions down here are somewhat different from those that obtain in the north, and that is the color line. The white workers cannot understand why we should bother with the Negro and it devolves on the clear men of the I. W. W. to point out the absolute necessity of having that great body of the industrial army in this section of the country, organized in the I. W. W. In the past they have been used as a club by the master class, to beat down the efforts of white labor to beter their condition with the weapons of the pure and simple union. The teamsters' strike in Chicago is the latest case in point.

This locality is the key to the whole southern seaboard, with four cities within a radius of 15 miles, all situated on or near the historic James River and Hampton Roads. There are thousands of colored men who should be organized and the organization that controls here will govern the south Atlantic seaboard. But there will have to be some hard work done to bring that about; and it must be the southern white men that will do it. But first they will have to be clarified on the question of the class struggle and I think that by the time that the Ter-Centenary Exposition is over, the vast changes that even will bring about, will open the eyes of many a southern workman to his true condition.

I have hopes of seeing a colored local of the I. W. W. established here before very long and also one in Newport News. I understand that in that place the Socialist party local and the Socialist Labor Party Section are both in the I. W. W. Norfolk City has nothing as yet, but there is material there and we will get after it. I will have something to say by and by about the pure and simple unions; things have not developed far enough yet.

I wish to say in conclusion that Philip Veal worked hard and faithfully to break up the old feudal evil around here and we wish there were thousands like him. The revolution would then be on for fair. We hope that the readers of The People and others who sympathize with the I. W. W. in this locality, who have had no previous knowledge of what we have been doing, will come and join hands with us, and help unfurl the Banner of Industrial Unionism in the Old Dominion, the State that is called the mother of Presidents, the State that was the first to throw off the yoke of the divine right of Kings, and, let us hope, it will be among the first to break the yoke of Industrial Slavery.

Proletarian.

MILWAUKEE SYLVESTER CELEBRATION.

The Socialist Labor Party of Milwaukee, will hold a Sylvester Celebration and Ball Sunday, Dec. 31, 1905, at the Vorwaerts Turn Hall, corner 3rd st. and Reservoir avenue. Tickets sell at 15 cents, and 25 cents at the door. Starts 8 p. m.

SECTION DETROIT, ATTENTION.

Grand festival and ball arranged by Section Detroit, S. L. P., at Arbeiter Hall, corner Catherine and Russell, Saturday evening, December 30, 1905, Admission, twenty-five cents.

OUTRAGE ON LABOR.

Railroad Agents, Short of Help, Arrest Men to Work for Them.

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 17.—More than one hundred Negroes were arrested by sheriffs and police in The Bowery here yesterday on the trumped up charge of vagrancy. Railroad labor agents anxious to get men accompanied the officers and prosecuted the cases. The Negroes received the option of working for the railroads or for the county.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

G. E., AND OTHERS, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—On a matter of such weight this office would not like to act without consulting the National Executive Committee. Within three weeks the N. E. C. is to meet. The matter will be laid before them for instructions.

"O. K.," VAN COUVER, B. C.—"Co-operative ownership" may be capitalist ownership. The term may be used as a cloak to conceal the fact. The safety of a paper to a Movement is its ownership by the members of that Movement in such way that, whenever any of them drops or is kicked out of the Movement, he ceases ipso facto to have anything to say over the paper. That is impossible if the paper is an incorporated body—whatever the name may be of the incorporation.

J. S. W., NEW YORK—Your whole argument is pivoted upon the assumption that the "row between The People and the Volkszeitung Corporation" is a personal one. It is not. It is grounded upon principle. "Personalities" only result from the fight. The People held that the economic organization of the Working Class must be class-conscious, and, if not, it becomes a hand-maid to capitalism. The Corporation held that that was "a new-fangled Marxism," and under cover of that false pretense it acted as a gouger for the labor fakirs who were selling out the workingmen right and left. That was the issue. Guess it is being settled, and settled right.

T. P., NEW YORK—The Volkszeitung Corporation has not "changed its tone" regarding the I. W. W. What its publications have done is to stop lying about and vilifying the I. W. W. openly. On the principle that "he who is not with me is against me," he who is not against the Civic Federationized A. F. of L. is for it. The present tone of these publications is more insidious than their previous one. It is silence on the I. W. W., and practical support of the A. F. of L.

E. B. W., NEW YORK—"The K. of L. and the A. F. of L. started honest."—True. "The K. of L. and the A. F. of L. both become corrupt."—True. "The I. W. W. starts honest enough."—True, again. "The I. W. W. also will become corrupt,"—that is possible. "Therefore"—what?—The only conclusion from such a pessimistic view should be "I shall have nothing to do with any." But what a clown's somersault is the conclusion that because the now admittedly pure I. W. W. may also become corrupt, therefore, one should stick to and be used as pluckee for the admittedly corrupt A. F. of L.!

J. G. F., NEW YORK—E. J. Rozelle, who officiated as chairman at the Grand Central Palace Debs meeting, is the President of the New York Industrial Council of the I. W. W. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; was one of the "L" motormen who struck last spring on the Belmont lines, and was pronounced to have done wrong by Morris Braun. He did not return to work when the strike failed.

G. H., NEW YORK—Conviction of felony deprives one of political rights.

F. U., DETROIT, MICH.—Write out the matter in full. It will be carefully gone over with an eye both to length and to the other matters that you refer to.

F. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Where political activity is, a higher social development is implied. In such countries the political movement of Labor is indispensible. The higher social development, implied in the opportunity for political activity, does not, however, wipe out the center of gravity of the Labor Movement. That center of gravity is the class-conscious economic, industrial Union. The economic movement may get along without the political, as is going on in Russia. The political, however, where the social development allows it, as in America, can never get along without the economic. In America, a party of Socialism that is not banked upon and backed by an economic movement to match is moonshine—except for scheming politicians.

H. F., CINCINNATI, O.—First—A teacher renders services to society; he does not produce. Nevertheless, the line between "services" and "production" is not always a sharp one. For instance: A shoemaker produces shoes; but, if he has children their education has to be attended to. If he attends to that himself, it means so much time taken from directly productive labor in shoemaking. If he hires a teacher, he (the shoemaker) has more time to produce shoes. Thus the teacher co-operates with the shoemaker, and indirectly is aiding in the production of shoes. It is a case of subdivision of labor. The one attends to the shoemaking department, the other to the spanking department. Both co-operate.

Second—The Jew who believes that the gentiles are simply watching for their opportunity to kill all the Jews is a man fit for a strait-jacket.

T. M. M., ST. CHARLES, MO.—The Trust does not alter the Marxian law of exchange value. What the Trust does is to furnish a special manifestation of the law. Exchange value depends upon the amount of labor SOCIALLY required for the production of an article. This SOCIALLY required labor depends upon both the natural bountifulness of Nature, and the perfection of the tool able to operate upon Nature. Nature may be niggardly in a vein of coal, but the tool, socially available, may be so far perfected as to press out of the niggard vein more coal than an inferior tool formerly pressed out of a more bountiful vein. Again, the exhaustion of Natural forces in a certain line may, at a later date, cause improved machinery to draw from Nature less wealth than inferior machinery did at a former period. In short, the degree of Nature's bounty is an inseparable factor in the productivity of the tool. The value-imparting "labor socially required" for the production of a commodity is, accordingly the joint resultant of natural opportunity and social capacity. Now, then, a point is reached in capitalist development where the social capacity, machinery, virtually steps into the shoes of what once was strictly natural opportunity. There is no practical difference between a much exhausted vein of coal (no better veins being available) on the one hand, and, on the other, so mammoth a plant of production that the tool socially needed, and in the hands of one set of men, is reproducible only at a tremendous expense of labor, the Trust, in short. In either instance—exhausted coal vein and Trust—is the only channel available to reach the desired wealth. Net result—the social labor required to produce the commodity is larger. Consequently, the phenomenon of increased productivity, together with increased prices, is quite a possible accompaniment of the Trust, and no way vitiates the law of exchange value.

L. W. A., PUEBLO, COLO.—Just take a look at the German Social Democracy. It bears out the contention regarding the absolute and relative smallness of the number of organized members in a political party compared to its voting "strength." The German Social Democracy has about 3,300,000 votes. It has barely a hundredth part of that number organized. The result is impotence. The further result is the party's now turning its eyes in the direction where the masses are organizeable and where they ARE organized in larger numbers—the economic organization.

W. W., CHICAGO, ILL.—The argument would be right that "society could not exist if, indeed, the share of Labor was only 17 per cent. of its product" if its product had first to be bought back by Labor, or squandered by the capiist. But the latter supposition is wrong. For instance, not less than $9,813,834,390 was the value of the capital alone turned to production in 1900. This serves as a pointer. A large amount without having carefully and in detail looked into the figures, but making a rough estimate, fully one-half of the manufactured wealth produced does not fall into the category of the necessaries of life for the workingman. That portion falls under the category of machinery, plants, palatial residences together with the equipment of these, etc., etc. Labor need not first buy these back before production is started anew.

B. A. R., BOSTON, MASS.—The folly of the pure and simple political Socialists is apt to drive one into the equal folly at the opposite extreme of pure and simple Unionism. Brace up against the danger. The mischief-makers among the pure and simple political Socialists would be tickled to death at such a caper.

S. J., NEW YORK.—The Niedermeyer, referred to in the Frauenhoff letter, is a scamp of a German labor fakir who helped to sell out the brewery workers, and finally absconded with Union funds. The People exposed the rascal while he still enjoyed the Union's confidence. The Volkszeitung denounced The People's articles as "lies."

H. J. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; G. E., MANISTEE, MICH.; O. W., MYSTIC, IA.; F. L. M., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.; A. B. J., COLUMBUS, O.; S. P. P., ROTTERDAM JUNCTION, N. Y.; Q. QQ., TOPEKA, KANS.; J. J., CINCINNATI, O.; N. N., TERRE HAUTE.; X. X., CHICAGO, ILL.; V. V., PORTLAND, ORE.; M. M., HAVERHILL, MASS.; H. J., SHAWNEE, O.; J. C. N., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; H. B., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; F. H., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; S. C.; PUEBLO, COLO.; F. S. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Matter received.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, 361 Richmond st., London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held Dec. 15, at 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Present: Eck, Hossack, Katz, Lechner, Moren, Teichlauf, Walsh. Absent with excuse: Olson, Gillhaus, Bahnsen and Donohue; absent without excuse: Anderson, Burke and Crawford.

Peter Jacobson, elected in place of John J. Kinneally, resigned, appeared and was seated.

Financial Report: For week ending Dec. 2nd, Receipts, $58.95, Expenses, $62.54; for week ending Dec. 9th, Receipts, $61.93, Expenses, $33.84.

A committee from the Socialist Labor Club appeared before the Sub-Committee on matters pertaining to Der Arbeiter. A committee from Section New York presented the necessity of Labor News printing more of the Party literature in Jewish.

Committees: Press Committee, Organization and Agitation Committee, and Committee on Hungarian matter, all reported progress.

Correspondence: From International Socialist Bureau, a call to the Socialists of the world to commemorate January 22, by parades and mass meetings, the first anniversary of the massacre of the Russian workingmen. The call indorsed, and National Secretary instructed to have call published in the Party organs. From Sweeney, Boston, detailing the methods by which the election authorities threw out the S. L. P. ticket in recent election there; from M. E. Kleininger, Chicago, reporting 3 new members to German Branch, and plans being perfected to extend the Party organization; from Cox, St. Louis, fierce opposition by fakirs to I. W. W. but the work progressing in spite of it.

From National Committeeman Butterworth, of New Jersey, O. M. Johnson, California, Bowers, Rhode Island, and Anderson, Washington, on the Jahnke advertising protest.

National Organizer Veal, in several letters, reports on his work in Virginia. He finds Portsmouth a good field. The capitalists bank on race prejudice to keep the workers apart, but the capitalist system throws black and white workers together in the factories. At Newport News the skinning class tried to provoke trouble, but didn't succeed; 21 books sold at open air meeting. Veal says the I. W. W. will solve the problem of uniting the black and white wage slave.

Arvid Olson writing from Jamestown, N. Y., finds no less timidity among the workers than Veal reports, but is meeting with fair success in his work. August Gillhaus at Binghamton and Port Jervis finds men who would be willing to listen but fear to come out. The workers in interior places, dependent on but one or two big industries are beggared if they incur the displeasure of the employers. These comrades hold that the first thing to do is establish the I. W. W. in such places.

From Lentz, Pittsburg, on Veal tour, from Schenectady on agitation plan, from business manager of the Party press advising that certain instructions of the Sub-Committee had been carried out.

Section Essex County, N. J., reports the expulsion of Jules Magnette, for conduct unbecoming a member and for refusal to appear before Section's Grievance Committee.

Charter granted to Section Bisbee, Arizona.

The following were reported as having been elected members of incoming N. E. C.:

Indiana, Theodore Bernine; Michigan, Herman Richter; Rhode Island, David J. Moran; Texas, A. S. Dowler; Washington, J. C. Anderson.

The last meeting of the present Sub-Committee will be held January 5, 1906. Every member must attend.

Recording Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Meeting held in Section Boston's headquarters, 1165 Tremont street, Wednesday, December 13. Frank Bohmbach in the chair. Lombard absent with excuse. Minutes of previous meeting were accepted as read.

Communications: From Moritz E. Ruther of Holyoke, declinging nomination for member of N. E. C. From National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, forwarding due stamps. From Seceions Boston, Worcester and Everett, ordering due stamps. From Joas Claudius of New Bedford, H. J. Brimble of Florence, Col. and John Farrell of Lowell, on party matters. From Section Holyoke, sending funds and returning campaign lists. From Sections Lawrence, Everett, Cambridge, Boston, Holyoke, and David Craig of Milford and John Farrell of Lowell, casting votes for Thos. F. Brennan of Salem, for member of the N. E. C. From Setion Everett, nominating John Sweeney for secretary and Granville Lombard for Treasurer of the State Committe for year of 1906. From Section Lynn, nominating J. Sweeney and James J. Corcoran for secretary and Frank Bohmbach for treasurer. From Section Boston, nominating J. Sweeney for secretary and Arthur Reimer for treasurer.

Receipts for bills aggregating $116, ordered filed.

Voted to close the vote for secretary and treasurer, Dec 26.

Adjournment followed.

John Sweeney, Secretary.
55 Temple street, Boston.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending wit hSaturday, December 16, the following contributions were received to the above fund:

Elizabethport, N. J., Branch of Hung. Soc. Lab. Fed.	$7.00
Binghamton, N. Y., per A. Gillhaus, John Fuller, 50c., S. L. Brooks, 50c.	1.00
A Munken, Newjort News, Va.	.50
J. C. Anderson, Tacoma, Wash.	5.00
Matt Matson, Mount Vernon, Wash.	1.50
Michael Cassel, Denver, Colo.	1.00
Gustave Siebisch, Yager Cal.	.50
Victor Meier, Denver, Colo.	1.00
Wolf Semenof, Providence, R. I.	.50
Total	$17.50
Previously acknowledged	$1,954,49
Grand total	$1,971.99

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization know as a "Section", or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Eight or more persons may form a "Section", provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade or labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find seven others to join with them in organizing a "Section", but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade street, New York City,
(Box 1576).

FILES WANTED.

The State University of Wisconsin desires to obtain for its reference room complete files of

The "Workmen's Advocate", the predecessor of "The People", published at first in New Haven, Conn., and later, up to 1891, in New York city, and

"The People", volumes 1, 2, 3, 4and 5.

Readers of The People in possession of any or all of these files and willing to dispose of them for the purpose stated above are requested to communicate with Mr. John R. Commons, c/o Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wis.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

TO HAT AND CAP MAKERS.

The printed charges against the Industrial Workers of the World, which are at present being issued surreptitiously by the General Executive Board, United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, are hereby branded as a tissue of falsehoods, and we hereby challenge the officers of the General Executive Board of the U. C. H. and C. M. of N. A., to make sworn affidavits over their signatures, to the charges they are now circulating underhandedly and without one iota of proof being given.

Sold out by their leadesr, the rank and file were defeated in a recent strike. Their leaders and Samuel Gompers declard it a great victory won, but the facts came out through a paper that stands by the I. W. W. This accounts for the present hysterical effort to deflect the rage of the rank and file away from themselves and against the I. W. W.

But it will not stead them; whether or not they meet this challenge, the I. W. W. will issue a sworn statement giving the facts.

W. Shurtleff, National Organizer,
214 E. 41st st., New York.

SECTION MILWAUKEE, ATTENTION.

Section Milwaukee will hold a general meeting, Saturday, Dec. 23, at headquarters, corner 3rd and Prairie streets. Very important business, and aslo nominations of officers, is on the order of business. Every member is requested to attend.

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

CHICAGO CIGAR WORKERS BEGIN SERIES OF MASS MEETINGS.

Speakers Show How A. F. of L. Makes Scabs and Incurs Defeat—the Power of A Revolutionary Organization to Secure Reforms, While Marching to Its Final Goal, Explained.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10.—The first of the series of three mass meetings arranged by Cigarmakers' Local Union 158, I. W. W., was held Friday evening, Dec. 8, at Pritiken's Hall, corner Maxwell and Halsted streets, with fair success. Sister L. Forberg kas asked to speak until Brother W. E. Trautmann came, which she did.

At first the speaker showed how the A. F. of L. is making scabs of workingmen by the high initiation fees that many unions have. She cited the case of the European glass worker, who came to this country and wanted to join the union of his craft, but could not on account of the $500 initiation the union demanded of him. Also the case of the Flint Glass workers' strike: how the fifth vice-president of the A. F. of L. organized scabs in one part of the country and shipped them to New York to take the places of the striking flint glass workers.

The next phase of the A. F. of L. was shown up in good style, i. e., the traitorous way they conduct strikes, by calling a single craft at a time on strike. When the one is defeated they will call another. When that one is defeated they might call out another, and so on. By so doing the A. F. of L. accomplishes two things. First, it discourages the working class of the hope of ever gaining anything from the capitalist class. Second, the capitalists, thoroughly aroused to their class interest, take every advantage of the workers' weakness and subject them to their will.

The speaker continuing said:

"The Industrial Workers will concentrate the working class in such a way as to make them a power when arrayed against the capitalist class."

Brother W. E. Trautmann next spoke.

The speaker explained how the Cigarmakers' International Union everywhere barred the tobacco strippers, the machine workers and in most places the rollers and bunchmakers from the union. He proved that the old Cigarmakers' Union is an organization for the small "buckeyes" as against the large factories; and that the workers in such a union could not expect anything favorable to their interests, because the "buckeye" owners control the union.

The class struggle was ably presented by Trautmann. It was during this part of his speech that he said: "The discontent which is felt by the workers is a powerful force when organized right. The I. W. W. is here to organize that discontent and make it a benefit to the whole working class.

"We are living under the capitalist system. The capitalist system is like the steam boiler. The revolutionary workers furnish the fuel. The larger the revolutionary force, the hotter the fire. When the fire is hot the steam in the boiler gets congested and is at a point of exploding. The safety valve is suddenly opened and the steam in the shape of reforms is let out. What I wish to show is that when the workers are organized in a revolutionary economic organization, they will not have to fight for reforms. The capitalists ,in order to perpetuate their system of exploitation, will give you all kinds of reforms."

Some questions were asked and answered. One application was received.

CARRIAGE MAKERS ORGANIZE.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 11.—At a large enthusiastic meeting of I. W. W. Recruiting Union, No. 6, last night, the carriage workers organized and sent in an application for a charter. Comrade Fox, our local organizer, who has had his shoulder to the wheel but two weeks, deserves praise, not only for his splendid speech last night, but for this evidence of his hard work, and unquestioned talent for organization. The carriage workers promise to be the thing, soon. Judging from the determined manner of these comrades, they will soon be an important factor in the local I. W. W..

TRAUTMANN AT EVANSVILLE.

Evansville, Ind., Dec. 13.—The I. W. W. mass meeting held here with Secretary-Treasurer Trautmann as speaker, was a great success. The hall was filled and the interest shown by the workers proves that they are ready to embrace the principles of the I. W. W.

The meeting was opened by the chairman, E, J. Dillon, who, after a short address introduced W. E. Trautmann, General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W. Trautmann was in fine form. The way he went after the pure and simple unions was appreciated by the workers present. His argument was convincing and I could see many a head nod in approval when he brought his point home. Trautmann has a way of putting it up to you that is very easy to understand. Had I the time I would give a detailed account of the speech, but let it be said that it was up-to-date.

BOSTON CITY VOTE.

Tremendous Drop in Poll of the "Socialist" Party.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 13.—The city campaign has come to a close with the election of John F. Fitzgerald, Democrat, as Mayor. The "Socialist" party vote dropped from 5,000 two years ago to 700 this year for Mayor, this, too, in view of the fact that the Socialist Labor Party had no ticket in the field.

We nominated Michael D. Fitzgerald. The Democrats, fearing the similarity of names, were determined to have our name off the ballot. It was doubly hard to get signatures this year owing to the fact that there were four other sets of nomination papers in the field, and when we filed our papers we had only 4 names to spare. The Democrats went to work and, taking the names of all city employes and others whom they could influence, got them to appear before the election commissioners, where they swore to all sorts of statements, some claiming they did not know what the paper was for, others that they did not sign at all, when we have positive proof that they did sign.

However, we will be the gainer in some ways, as we have many who tell us they were approached and offered "expenses" if they would have their names taken off. We have had the expression from many "We'll sign for you next year all righ. They can't buy us."

SOCIALIST UNITY.

To Be Made A Subject of Mutual Discussion In Massachusetts.

Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 13.—Under the auspices of the Chicopee Socialist party, there is to be held a public meeting of Socialists and Socialist sympathizers to see if a union of Socialists into one party cannot be accomplished. The meeting will be held Sunday afternoon at the Fairview Turn Hall, and all prominent Socialists irrespective of party are to be publicly and by special invitation requested to attend. The subject of debate will be:—"What Standpoint Should Socialists Take Towards the Trade Union Movement?"

At the recent election in Chicopee the Socialist party polled 282 votes for mayor and elected one Alderman, J. J. Kelly.

There is a strong leaning towards the I. W. W. and no doubt much good will be accomplished by this meeting.

M. Ruther.

P. S.—The Holyoke street cars connect with Fairview by transfer.

FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

As promised last week, we make the final acknowledgement of presents received for the Daily People Thanksgiving Festival:

Max Heyman, city, 25 gas mantles; Nicol Gerald, Jersey City, half dozen hand painted cups and saucers; F. Frankel, city, embroidered silk handkerchief; Mrs. W. Walters, city, fine china glass bowl; Mrs. A. Wolf, Yonkers, N. Y., silver pickle jar stand; Carl Held, city, valueable graphaphones and horn; Mrs. Hannah Dillon and Mrs. L. Pfefferle, Marion, Ind., three fine sofa cushions; Frank P. Janke, Indianapolis, Ind., hand made souvenir plate containing photos of S. T. & L. A. delegation to the I. W. W. convention in Chicago; Daniel Horwitz, city, copy of Karl Marx Capital in Russian; S. A. Lewin, city, half dozen boxes of perfumed toilet powedr, half dozen pieces of castile soap, three bottles of shampoo liquid, two bottles of peerless hair grower; Miss F. Carliph, city, ladies' apron and twotidies; Miss K. R. city, knitted woolen baby shoes; Charles Hatterner, Concord, N. H., hand made artificial flowers; Unknown, eleven pictures; Edward J. Polster and Harry Bratburd, Cleveland, Ohio, razor and shaving stick; Mrs. R. W. G., Yonkers, N. Y., two lace centre pieces; from a Slave, M. M., Springfield, Mass, 9 patent wrenches, half dozen nail punchers, and two leather punchers; Miss Maggie Schade, Newport News, Va., beautiful sofa pillow, James Harkow, Brooklyn, N. Y., two fine cigarette cases, match safe and meershaum cigar holder; Socialist, city, box of cigars; Miss H. Zimmerman, city, elegant emroidered sofa pillow with hand painted Arm and Hammer; C. C. Crolly, Pleasantville, N. Y., 24 bottles of cologne, A. E. B., reader of the Daily People, N. Y. city, History of the U. S. in two volumes, half morocco hand made; C. Rickerly, Hoboken, N. J., hand painted shell; Miss Glass, city whisk broom holder; John Donohue, city, two dozen cans of corn; Mrs. S. L. Brooks, Binghampton, N. Y., one gross of "Eliza Never Stick" Laundry gloss; Mrs. C. S. Halfman, Jamaica, L. I., fine sofa pillow, work basket; Mrs. H. J. Ennever, Jamaica, L. I. glass bowl; Mrs. Young, Brooklyn, N. Y., fine framed picture; William Henger, city, fine ladies brooch; Mrs. J. E. Hoboken, N. J., fine pickle dishes, and two ornaments; T. W. Kunz, four glass milk pitchers' two china milk pitchers, one cup and saucer, 3 shoe trees, two glass pickle dishes, coffee bottle, six ornaments, baby rattle, box of dolls' dishes, vase furniture; Hubut G. O'Donnorue, Brooklyn, N. Y., bottle of Mountain Dew Irish Whiskey and bottle of Harper Rye Whiskey; B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y., cloth bound book, Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism"; Miss F. Gutfield, city, fancy spider web.

It is believed that the festival will net $800 profit to Sections Kings and New York and the Daily People.

BRONX BOROUGH

TURNS OUT IN MASS TO HEAR EXPONENTS OF INDUSTRIALISM.

Awakening Workingmen Display the Interest Born of Disgust with Pure and Simpledom—Debs Makes Scathing Indictment of Old Trades Unionism, and Predicts Brilliant Future for I. W. W.

Another most successful mass meeting was held by the Industrial Workers of the World at Muller's Bronx Casino, 2990 Third avenue last night, with Rudolph Katz as chairman and Eugene V. Debs, Daniel De Leon and Charles O. Sherman as the speakers. Long before the meeting was called to order, the number of awakening wage slaves who desired knowledge on the subject of Industrial Unionism was much too great for comfortable accommodation in the hall. However, the big audience packed itself in somehow, and listened to the several speakers with a breathless attention which was broken only by frequent and hearty bursts of applause at the keen thrusts dealt A. F. of L.-ism and Organized Scabbery.

Debs was greeted with prolonged applause, and immediately launched out on a stirring speech.

"The history of the human race," he said, "has been the history of the class struggle. On one side have stood the exploiters, on the other the exploited. The latter have always striven against the former, and will continue to do so until their final triumph, as foreshadowed in the Industrial Workers of the World, when they step into possession of their long stolen property, the tools of production.

"The old form of union has outlived whatever usefulness it once had; to speak of it now as a union is the height of sarcasm. Its sole purpose now is to hold back the tidal wave of labor's emancipation, which however is growing too strong to be withstood.

The next to speak was President Sherman, who spoke on child labor, calling particular attention to the conditions in the Tremont Silk Mill, which is now being struck by the I. W. W. where children of school age are employed for the sum of $2 a week.

After Sherman, De Leon made a short address in which he showed the impossibility, under Industrial Unionism of importing men from Chicago to break a New York strike, men from New York to break a Chicago strike, and men from both to break a San Francisco strike. He drew attention to the magnificent solidarity of the Russian working class now being evidenced by their complete tie up of all production, transportation and communication.

When the collection was announced, the audience went into its pockets with a generosity that boded ill for A. F. of L. due books, raising $35, which will be applied to paying the expenses of the meeting. Two hundred copies of the Address on the Preamble were bought, and put carefully into safe pockets for future study.

DEBS IN PATERSON.

Does Good Stroke of Work for I. W. W. in That City.

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 12.—Eugene V. Debs, who is making a series of speeches in and around New York, under the auspices of the Local Council of the Industrial Workers of the World, spoke here last night, on the subject "Industrial Unionism," to a large audience, which received his telling points against A. F. of L. craft unionism, and in favor of Industrial Unionism, with ringing applause. Debs' address sparkled with wit and epigram and roused a high degree of enthusiasm among his hearers.

Copies of De Leon's Address on the Preamble of the I. W. W. were bought eagerly and it is expected that the I. W. W. organization in this city will receive an enormous impetus from last night's meeting.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second the day, third the year.

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BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

For the week ending Dec. 15th, we received 173 subscriptions to the Weekly People, and 21 mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 194. This is going backward instead of advancing. It is high time the Party organization pulled itself together and changed these conditions. The roll of honor this week, for five or more subscriptions is:

G. A. Jenning, E. St. Louis, Ill., 7; F. H. Barber, Brooklyn, N. Y., 7; D. L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va., 7; John Slater, Somerdale, O., 6; L. Brown, No. Adams, Mass., 6; J. H. T. Juergens, Canton, O.,6; F. Brown, Cleveland, O., 5; Edw. Kallman, New York, 5.

Prepaid postal subscription cards sold, to: F. Leitner, San Antonio, Tex., $5; E. Hauk, Buffalo, N. Y., $4.40.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

In this department the rush still keeps up. Leaflets sent out: Section Providence, R. I., 7,000; Mixed Local 73, I. W. W., Louisville, Ky., 4,000; Section Union County, N. J., 2,000; J. E. Halliday, E. St. Louis, Ill., 2,000; J. W. Mahoney, Minneapolis, Minn., 1,000; J. Marek, New Haven, Conn., 1,000; New York Industrial Council, I. W. W., 1,000.

Section Los Angeles, Cal., 100 pamphlets Address on Preamble I. W. W., Section Passaic County, N. J., 100 of the same.

Socialist party, Minneapolis, Minn., $5.55 worth pamphlets; Socialist party, Seattle, Wash., $3.50 worth. Socialist Labor Party, Glasgow, Scotland, 72 Value, Price and Profit; Social Democratic Vanguard, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, $8.73 worth.

Section San Francisco, $13.70 worth of literature, among it 13 of the Sue stories. Nick Nigro, Canal Dover, O., $9 worth; J. Billow, Chicago, Ill., $1.75; Rhode Island S. E. C., $20 for books, 16 of them Sue stories; Section St. Paul Minn., $9 worth cloth books; Section Los Angeles, Cal., 14 Sue books; J. C, Falconer, Beloit, Wis., $2 for books; Section Vancouver, B. C., $3.50 worth. H. Schraft, Jersey City, $5; Geo. Formanek, New York, $2.70.

These were the more important orders; we had a multitude of smaller orders, from one or two pamphlets up. The Classical Literature series are selling well.

At the Debs meetings were sold 826 copies of the pamphlet containing De Leon's Address on the Preamble of the I. W. W.

The I. W. W. Convention Report book is now in the hands of the binder, and here we meet with another unavoidable delay. The rush of holiday work has put the bookbinders behind on their regular business, and we could not find a reliable concern that could tackle the job at once. We feel pretty sure, however, that the book will be ready for delivery by January 1st. We need more orders for it. Send them in.

DEBS' NEW YORK, I. W. W. SPEECH.

The speech delivered by Eugene V. Debs at Grand Central Palace, December 10, 1905, was stenographically reported, and when transcribed it will appear in the columns of The People.

The speech will apear in its entirety in one issue of the Weekly People, the date of which cannot at the moment be determined. But you can send in bundle orders for it now. The speech should be given wide circulation. Hustle in the orders.

Bundle rates: 5 to 100 copies, one cent per copy; 100 to 500 copies, ¾ cents per copy; over 500 copies, ½ cent per copy.

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